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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

April 17, 1920, Temperature 69

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 65.

April 17, 191, Temperature 54.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

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## BUSINESS NOTICES

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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".  
Motors from 12 H.P. to 50 H.P. new in stock also spare parts.  
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Guaranteed Waterproof.

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\$2.25 to \$2.50, a pair

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WINE MERCHANTS.  
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Latest Style.  
Prices to suit all purses.  
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 14th.  
There has been a general strike in Nationalist Ireland since April 13th in support of the demand for the release of Sinn Féin prisoners who are hunger-striking in Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin.  
The Lord Mayor announced, to-day, to crowds outside the gaol that Lord French had stated that all prisoners whose lives were endangered would be released. The general strike will be declared off to-night.  
A plain-clothes policeman was shot dead in Dublin Street to-day.

LONDON, April 14th.  
A Downing Street communiqué says that the Irish Government does not intend to release the prisoners unconditionally. Any requiring medical treatment outside the prison will be released on parole, for a specified period in each case.

Another policeman and sergeant of the constabulary were found shot dead at the police depot in Phoenix Park to-day.  
Yesterday evening, 56 hunger-strikers were released and conveyed to hospital. Twenty-four will be released to-day. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Irish Government had decided that persons arrested or detained by order of the military authority would in future be given ameliorative treatment from the date of their arrest. Until they were convicted, they would be treated entirely differently from the convicted and untried prisoners.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, April 14th.  
A large number of very prominent City business men have issued a manifesto appealing for funds for further active propaganda for the League of Nations, on the ground that the League had become an absolute necessity as a business proposition and was the only alternative to another war, which would utterly ruin industry and commerce throughout the whole of Europe.  
It declares that financial support should be regarded by all business men as a necessary insurance premium for the continuance of peace. The campaign for subscription must be on a national scale and must extend for at least a generation, hence a large fund was essential.

### THE GERMAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 14th.  
In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was undesirable to publish the British and French Notes in regard to the French occupation of German towns. He declared that Anglo-French relations were as harmonious as he hoped they would always be. (Cheers.)  
He intimated that the matter would be discussed at San Remo.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HONOLULU, April 14th.  
H.M.S. Renown arrived to-day, escorted by American warships and seaplanes. The Prince of Wales was given an ovation when he landed.  
The Prince of Wales has sailed for Suva.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on April 16:  
Since our last report of the 8th inst. our market, owing to tight money, has been very dull with only a small business passing. The Shanghai market is also quiet and quotations coming through are nominal ones.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, owing to the fall in exchange, have risen \$30 per share from our last quotation to a buying rate of \$600.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have been done at \$445 and Unions from \$180/185.

Shipping.—Macao Steamboats are strong with buyers offering \$23. Star Ferries are also strong at \$28. Indo-China have buyers for shares on the London Register at \$210, but shares can be had at that rate for local register. Douglases are wanted at \$79 (ex. dividend of \$4).

Refineries.—China Sugars business took place at \$184, but closed dull with a few shares offering at that rate. Malabons have sellers at \$41.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks close quiet with sellers at \$153. Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$94 have buyers at that figure. Shanghai Docks are also quiet with sellers at \$130. There are persistent rumours in regard to sale of a portion of their vacant land, but nothing definite is known except that they will show a very fine account for the years working which ends this month.

Miscellaneous.—Cements have changed hands at \$6.60 (ex. div. of 80 cents), but at the close are quieter. China Lights are wanted at \$74 (old) and \$51 (new). Dairy Farms at \$234; Hongkong Trams at \$5.00 (ex. div.); Steam Laundries at \$4; Water-Boats \$12, and Wisemans \$27½, all buyers.

### THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWELL's complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. The cure is simple and effective. It is Dr. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## TRADE CONDITIONS IN SHANGHAI.

### PERIL OF OVERTRADING.

#### DIFFICULTIES WHICH FACE IMPORTERS.

The law of supply and demand is as true to-day as it was in pre-war days. Hence it is obvious that when demand exceeds supply, prices soar, on the other hand when supply exceeds demand, prices fall and wane to such an extent that the actual goods may even become a drug on the market. Thus in a country like China, thousands of miles away from its source of supply, market values are set, not by replacing cost, but by the local condition of supply and demand. It naturally follows that, when the purchasing power of the masses has not been increased to any material extent, they must buy less in quantity although they may be actually paying more in terms of cash than in those days, when, owing to cheap prices, they were able to go in for quantity.

Therefore the peril of overtrading and duplication of orders by foreign importers as mentioned in recent issues is ever prevalent in these times of unheard of prices, and as we have already shown above that local values are set by local demand it is obvious that any overstocking in excess, not of the market's requirements, but of what it can readily absorb, is fraught with real danger.

#### ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS.

Looking carefully at the position, it would appear that caution should be the order of the day, and, as a paucity of supply has the effect of keeping up prices, it is to everybody's interests that there should be no great accumulation of stocks. Should this occur they might be thrown on the market at any time and the tendency would be to lower prices.

A very good example is the present utter stagnation in Venetians. Local values are some 100 per cent. under replacing cost, and even at those prices there is no demand. Supplies are plentiful, as these goods were contracted for in fair quantity, and one of the reasons given for their present unpopularity is that they have been replaced to a certain extent by twills.

#### HINDRANCES TO TRADE.

The great delay in the outward mails from Home is having a very deleterious effect on the trade. Steamers are continually arriving, and consignees cannot import their goods because they are without documents of any kind, as the mails have not come to hand. After a certain time has elapsed after the steamer's arrival the Customs insist on bonding the cargo and when shipping documents finally turn up, consignees have to withdraw from bond and then import—a lengthy process.

Surely some method might be adopted by the Customs to extend the time of importing for such a period as to give all importers a chance of receiving their mails. Were it the importers' fault, such a concession might not be necessary, but as it is practically *force majeure*, owing to the world-wide unsettled state of affairs, it seems that a little relaxation of the spirit of the law might be made.

#### CUSTOMS PASSES.

The present system of Customs passes needs considerable revision, at any rate as regards importation of foreign goods. It is only necessary to mention that from time immemorial up to quite recently, when the Customs brought in new regulations, it was possible to buy passes on the market and use them for any piece of goods irrespective of whom they belonged to, thus proving that the old system was of very little real use. It is certainly time that a more efficient system was brought into force, preferably one that would allow of individual passes being issued by the Customs themselves for each package at the same time as the duty is paid. This would do away with the cumbersome method of writing out pass books, then passes and then having to wait for them to be stamped and issued. This entails much delay and could the authorities evolve something simpler it would prove a great boon to the trade at large.—N.C. Daily News.

#### TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as it always does when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water, and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are as easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CRUISE OF THE RAINBOW.

THE HISTORIC GERMAN YACHT SOLD IN SINGAPORE.

These arrived at Rangoon from Singapore via Port Swettenham on March 18, the auxiliary schooner yacht "Rainbow" which formerly held many honours at Cowes. This yacht was built at Partick, Glasgow, in 1898, by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Company from designs by Mr. R. Watson, the famous Scottish yachtsman who designed the Shamrock for Sir Thomas Lipton. She was built for Major N. A. Orr-Ewing, C.S.O., Scots Guards, Royal Cowes Yacht Club, and proved one of the fastest schooner yachts in Cowes waters, foreign boats standing no chance with her. The Kaiser and the late Herr Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-America Steamship Line, became enamoured of the "Rainbow." Herr Krupp of the famous German steel works was consulted and he and Herr Ballin bought the "Rainbow" and renamed her the "Hamburg." She cleaned up everything in German waters and used to pay numerous visits to Kiel Harbour where the Kaiser used to visit Herr Ballin and Herr Krupp, and it was here that financial arrangements were made between the German Sovereign and these two magnates for the financing of the war which the Kaiser knew was about to come.

The "Hamburg," says the *Rangoon Gazette*, went to England again in 1914 to take part in the Cowes regatta and when war was declared she was seized and interned. Later, after the "Emden" had been sunk and part of the crew who were ashore at the time had got away by stealing the "Ayesha," John Chimes Ross's auxiliary yacht the "Hamburg" which had been re-named the "Rainbow" was made over to Mr. Ross, who is often referred to as the King of Cocos Island, at Keeling, and he sold her to Messrs. Nemazie and Company, general merchant, Hongkong, who used her as a coastal vessel for their own trade between Hongkong, Bangkok and Singapore. Mr. A. S. Attia of Rangoon while in Bombay last heard that steamers were for sale in Singapore and sent his brother, E. S. Attia, to Singapore to see what he could get, as the firm Messrs. Attia and Company, Rangoon, needed a steamer for their trade with India and the Straits. He replied that there was only a yacht, the "Rainbow," for sale. On getting particulars of her, Mr. Attia went to Singapore in December and completed the purchase, the price being private. The "Rainbow" left Singapore for Rangoon on February 18-1920, but in the Klang straits, near Port Swettenham, motor trouble developed and one of her two Thorneycroft motors went out of commission and she had to come to Rangoon under one motor and sail, taking ten days from Port Swettenham.

The "Rainbow" is a schooner-rigged vessel, 132 feet in length, with a beam of 23 ft. 9 in. and a draft of 14 ft. She has three masts and is built with clipper stem and yacht overhanging stern. She has two Thorneycroft motors as auxiliary power which are capable of driving her along at a speed of seven knots an hour, and with motors going and sail the "Rainbow" has done twelve knots. These Thorneycroft motors are of six cylinders with an eight inch stroke and are of 70 H.P. each. They were made by Messrs. J. I. Thorneycroft and Company, Basingstoke. The gross tonnage of the vessel is 189 tons. Captain Moss is in command, Mr. J. Milne is chief officer, Mr. A. W. Brown is motor mechanic, and there is a crew of fourteen Chinese and Malays.

On the "Rainbow" are a number of interesting things, first and foremost being the chairs once occupied by the Kaiser and Herr Ballin and Herr Krupp and some of the original requisite Maple furnishings still remain. When the "Emden" was sunk by the H.M.S. "Sydney" off Cocos Island, Mr. Ross secured one of the swinging spring cots used by the officers and afterwards put it aboard the "Rainbow," and it can still be seen there. Captain Moss, who joined the "Rainbow" when Messrs. Nemazie and Company bought her in 1918, has had an interesting career. He was in Rangoon 38 years ago as second mate of the steamer "Celestial" and afterwards became a member of the Singapore pilot service and in 1891 was placed on duty on board the "Russian man-of-war" "Pantiat Azora" as pilot when this vessel visited Singapore with the Czarevitch and Prince George of Greece who were touring the East, and paid visits to Bangkok and Java ports from Singapore.

Two new launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. Phone No. 3518.

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FREE EVERY-  
WHERE SO AS  
TO ENSURE PER-  
FECT COMFORT  
TO THE WEARER.  
STOCKED EITHER  
WITH SHORT OR  
LONG LEGS.  
IN PLAIN WHITE  
OR STRIPES.



PRICES  
\$4.75 suit  
\$5.50 " "  
\$6.50 " "  
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SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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**\$10.00 CALCULATOR.**

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Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. THOMSON & Co., to sell by Public Auction on

**TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920.**  
at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances, etc.

1437 tons gross Reg.  
921 tons net Reg.

1800 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This Steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salvaged and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.

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## INTIMATIONS

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## TO-DAY

SATURDAY, April 17th.  
TEA DANCE from 4 to 7 p.m.  
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

## SUNDAY, April 18th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during  
Tea and Afternoon Tea.

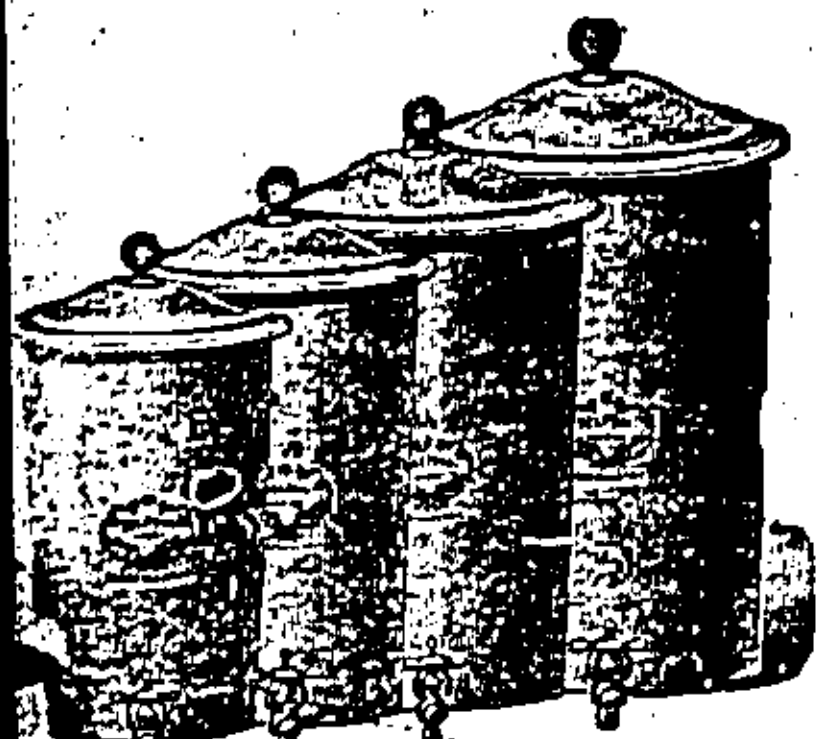
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1 1/2 Gallons up to 4 gallons



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FLUID FROM A  
FIRE FIGHTER  
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Reaches fire, a small cloud of  
very Powerful Gas is produced.

Fire and this Gas  
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AT THE SAME TIME THIS  
LIQUID WILL NOT DAMAGE  
THE FINEST FABRIC

See Our Windows.

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When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to infants and as Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with LACTOGEN which resembles human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the infants thriving and free from all infantile ailments.



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A New Supply of

WAR AND ARMISTICE  
STAMPS.

Many varieties and values of  
NEW EUROPE  
also  
CATALOGUES and ALBUMS  
for sale.

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No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

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**MADE  
TO  
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**THERAPION NO. 1**  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
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No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel.  
Solely by LACROIX, CHATELAIN, PARIS & LONDON.  
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Virginia Cigarette you  
have always smoked,  
made in a larger size.

Ask for the  
Magnum size

"The larger  
Cigarette with  
a Pedigree"

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

## WILD ANIMALS.

FURTHER SECRETS OF  
UNKNOWN SOUTH AFRICA.

## FOREST LIFE.

When the pigmy negroes from the forests of the Upper Congo were shown round the Zoological Gardens some twelve or more years ago, they evinced the greatest excitement at sight of the zebras, and, brandishing their assegais, ejaculated, "Okapi, okapi!"

The error was quite intelligible, says Mr. R. I. Pocock, F. R. S., in *Conquest*. Dwelling themselves in the fastness of the forest, they had never met with zebras, which live in Africa only in the open plains and mountains. Very naturally, therefore, they mistook the zebras in our menagerie for the big, striped, large-eared ungulate quadruped, known to them as a okapi, which for generations their tribe had hunted and trapped in its native forest home. As attested by the remarkable story of the discovery of the okapi, those little people were anticipated by Englishmen of science in confusing the two African animals, with the difference that the black savages inverted the idea of the white men who for a long while considered the okapi to be a species of forest zebra.

In the appendix to Stanley's "In Darkest Africa" it was stated that the forest dwarfs of the Upper Congo were acquainted with a large animal, like a donkey, which they were accustomed to trap in pits. This paragraph so stimulated Sir Harry Johnston's interest that he determined to institute inquiries, should fate ever lead him to that part of Africa. His subsequent appointment as Special Commissioner to the Uganda Protectorate gave him the chance he longed for, and he was not slow to avail himself of it. Guided by a party of pigmies, whom he had rescued from a German press-gang and wished to restore to their native haunts, he made his way into the forests of the Semliki, gathering the while, information about this practically unknown animal, not only from the black dwarfs of the Belgian Congo, who for years had been employing native hunters to bring them carcasses of the okapi, without in the

least realising the scientific interest of the species.

In the forest the pigmies pointed to the spoor of a large cloven-footed animal and pronounced it to be the footprints of the okapi; but so strongly was Sir Harry Johnston prepossessed with the idea that the affinities of the okapi lay with the solid-footed zebras, and not with the cleft-footed antelopes, that he rejected this testimony of the proximity of the creature he had come so far and suffered so much to seek.

FOREST-LIFE CONDITIONS.

But it was not until the autumn of the present year that a young specimen of the okapi, presented to the King of the Belgians, was brought alive to Europe and deposited in the gardens at Antwerp. The capture of other calves, it is true, had been reported from time to time, but all died before being exported from Africa, probably from the impossibility of giving them proper attention under conditions indescribably difficult for white men to deal with. The Antwerp specimen lived but a few weeks after its arrival. The exact cause of its death is unknown to us; but since many of its internal organs were diseased, it is not unlikely that it paid the penalty for being artificially reared by hand from its earliest days, instead of being left for six months under the care of its mother.

There is no occasion to be discouraged by the failure, that has so far met all attempts to keep young okapi alive a reasonable length of time. Scores of young ungulates die after capture in Africa; but, being common, unadvertised animals, nothing is heard of their fate. There is at present no proof, nor indeed any good reason to think, that the okapi is more delicate than the giraffe or any of the African antelopes; and its exhibition in the gardens of Europe or America is assuredly but a question of time.

But popular impressions are hard to kill, and it will be years before the idea that the okapi is a composite creature, half zebra, half antelope, dies a natural death. In has no kinship whatever with the horse tribe, but is the antelope-like ancestor of the giraffe, showing that the latter was originally fitted for forest life and acquired its preposterous length of neck and limb as it became gradually adapted to existence in more open country where there was room to move amongst the scattered trees. No creature with the build of a giraffe could make headway amid interlacing boughs, intertwined with forest creepers; but the okapi can slip beneath them unimpeded and silently retreat when warned by its keenness of hearing of an enemy's approach. For those great ears have been developed to compensate for restricted range of vision imposed by the foliage and gloom of its habitat.

UNEXPLORED REGIONS.

It is an open secret that for some years past independent reports of

## PROGRESS AT SEATTLE.

More than \$2,000,000 worth of water-borne commerce passed over the wharves of Seattle for each day in the year 1919 according to reports of the ports-warden. The total commerce handled in the port for the year amounted to \$750,079,007. This is about \$50,000,000 more than the shipping experts of the Pacific Coast had predicted would go through the port.

These experts based their estimates on the fact that a slump was unavoidable in 1919 as a result of the ending of hostilities in Europe. It was expected by them that commerce would decrease early last spring and that this would continue throughout the year.

A study of the monthly reports shows that the after-war slump began in April but was completely overcome by the closing weeks of August. In the last four months of the year a gain was shown of \$5,493,765 as compared with the same period in 1918.

The months in which the falling off occurred were April, May, June, July and August. This was due to the readjustment of shipping and cargo movements to meet world-wide requirements. A number of Japanese freighters were withdrawn during those months and sent to Atlantic trade routes. Then the United States Shipping Board began filling up the gaps with American vessels. On top of this many freighters of the Oriental lines are again being assigned to the Seattle route.

The remarkable gains of the last four months of 1919 show that Seattle again has definitely turned the corner and is once more speeding ahead in both foreign and domestic commerce.

the existence in that largely unexplored region of some big unclassified beast have come to hand sufficiently often to have gained several converts to a belief in its reality. The late Carl Hagenbeck, an animal dealer of wide experience, accustomed to sift fact from fiction in travellers' tales, was firmly convinced of the truth of these reports. He even maintained that the creature in question was a great reptile, a descendant of the so-called *Dinosaurius*, which according to geological evidence, died out at the close of the Secondary Epoch and gave the mammals their chance of evolution. That opinion does not commend itself on the score of probability. The beast, if it be an objective reality, is most likely an ungulate mammal, and since the meagre data do not justify that tentative opinion, the wisest course is to keep an open mind on the subject, never forgetting the truth of the adage, from Africa there always comes something new.

## NOTICES.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
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## HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG-NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.  
CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Tel. No. 2330.  
BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanking Road.  
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay and Shanghai, No. 71, North Sookow Road.

## BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest  
Stocks Complete.

## PRICES MODERATE.

## DER A. WING &amp; CO.

Paper Merchants  
Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders.  
60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,  
HOTEL MANSIONS,  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA."  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

## KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.:—"PALACE."  
J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

## 108 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE  
BIRD  
ION OREAM  
PARLOUR  
AND CONFECTIONERS

CHOCOLATES  
Plain Swiss Vanilla Chocolates  
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates  
Biscuits, Meringues and Buns  
Cakes, Puddings, and Creams  
American Chocolates 1/2 lb. per lb.  
Imperial Cocoa 1/2 lb. per lb.  
Chocolates 1/2 lb. per lb.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,  
Successor to  
the late HEN TING,  
14, D'ARCY STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUSSON.

15, MORTIMER STREET, HONGKONG.



## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Shares, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. 2. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.  
Telegraphic Address  
"MILITON" HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,

on

**TUESDAY,**  
April 20, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of  
**HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.**  
Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Doilies.

Also  
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases. (All new goods and in small lots).

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**TUESDAY,**  
April 20, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.**  
comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (faint Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
Four Phases, one Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.,  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**FRIDAY,**  
April 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**Valuable Chinese Porcelains, Carica.**

Including a large variety of 5-coloured and 8-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table Services, Blue and White Vases, and Inlaid Burners, Old Bronze and Brass Figures, Vases, &c., Kakeemonos, Lacquered Ware, Ivory, Agate and Crystal Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Ming, Kungbi, Kienlung and Chowkong Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold without reserve.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
On view day of sale.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

The Yacht  
"ERIN"

as she now lies off Ah King's Slipway. Further particulars and inspecting orders may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1920.

## INTIMATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR-LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, JULY 12th, 1920.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before 3rd, May 1920.

The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) One King Edward VII Scholarship of £40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University. The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1920."

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,  
Registrar.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. JOHN WHITE COOPER BONNAR in our Firm ceased on 31st March, 1920.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Hongkong, April 12, 1920.

## NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HAVING been appointed Fire and Marine Underwriting Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,  
Agents.

Prince's Buildings,  
Hongkong, April 10, 1920.

## STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.

Length over all ..... 55 feet  
Breadth extreme ..... 11' 1 inch  
Depth of Hold ..... 5' 5"  
Gross Tonnage ..... 23 01  
Net Tonnage ..... 10.27  
Cylinders ..... 6" & 13"  
Stroke ..... 9"  
Boiler of Steel Round Horizontal Multitubular .....  
Diameter of Boiler ..... 4' 6"  
Length of Boiler ..... 5' 2"  
Working Pressure ..... 125 lbs.

For further Particulars  
Apply—  
GORDON & COY.,  
St. George's Buildings.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**THURSDAY,**  
April 22, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

4 Barrels Paint,  
200 Cotton Quills,  
200 dozens Rose Toilet Soap,  
50 cases Transvaal Laundry Soap,  
55 " " " " " "  
55 " " " " " "  
4 " Pickles,  
4 " Herrings,  
4 " Elastic Boot Web,  
200 dozens Violet Toilet Soap,  
35 " Turkish Toilet Soap,  
15 " Parma Violet Toilet Soap,  
50 " English Rose " "  
9 cases Carbolic Soap,  
10 " Anchor Laundry Soap.

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

33 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—To Purchase a setter or Pointer PUP (dog) apply 1183 c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—Services of Nurse on Peak. Reply stating "salary expected. Apply Box 1187 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

## TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

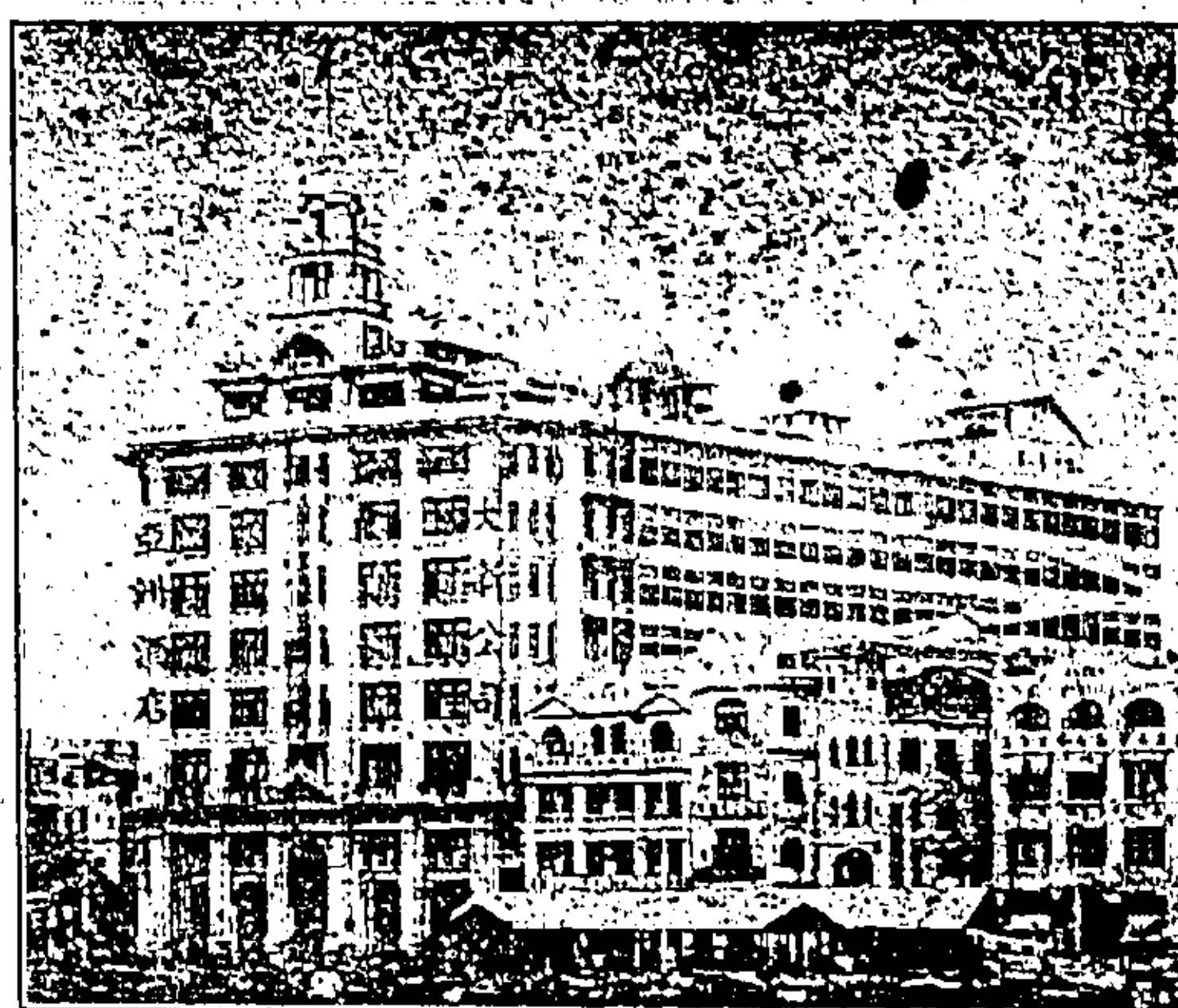
## WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, must be thoroughly trained and efficient. Apply after 5 p.m. NORTHWEST TRADING COMPANY Ltd., Hotel Mansions, Present.

WANTED.—TO RENT Small Godown on or near Waterfront. Immediate possession. Apply Box 1183 c/o "China Mail."

## LOST.

LOST, stolen or gone astray in Kowloon, one Bull Bitch lemon and white. Answers to the name of "Beauty." Finder, please return to J. M. A. Remedios, Old Supreme Court Building or No. 3, Ocmby Villas Kowloon.



MOST SUITABLE AND UP-TO-DATE  
OFFICE TO BE LET  
IN CANTON.

The whole or part of the unused 3rd floor of the SUN COMPANY'S modern concrete building fitted with elevator, electric light and water services.

Apply to:—**THE SUN CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong and Canton.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

PROPOSED AVIATION CLUB FOR HONGKONG.

A MEETING will be held in connection with the above at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, Chartered Bank Building, on TUESDAY, 20th April at 5 p.m.

The Meeting is not confined to members of the Chamber and anyone interested in Aviation matters is specially welcome.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1920.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, 23rd inst., at 5.45 p.m.

Business.  
1. To Receive Committee's Report and Statement of accounts for year ended December 31, 1919.  
2. To Elect Office Bearers for ensuing year.  
3. To Discuss Club business generally.  
D. GOW,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, the undersigned late Master of the steamers Phoenix and Heizen, am now residing with friends at B. Block, No. 12, (Opposite the Naval Yard) Queen's Road, and shall be pleased to offer my services as either permanent or temporary Master in Sail or Steam (tonnage and destination immaterial) to anyone wishing to accept same. I can produce the highest testimonials for the last 18 years from persons of good standing.

R. M. de la SALA,  
Certified Indian Straits Pilot.

## A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs. Batby & Hinchiff, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will treat only 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day.  
**KWONG HONG LTD.**  
P.O. Box 294  
Hongkong.

## TAIYO & CO.

JAPANESE  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
"YAMATO" BRAND  
No. 1, Wyndham St.



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE."

From CALCUTTA via RANGOON, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take delivery of cargo from alongside, and cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on April 16, at 10 a.m., and April 17, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 19th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.,

As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1920.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, Japan Ports, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 12 per cent. of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on April 19th, at 11 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 21st will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Hotel Mansions.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agents.

Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SCANDINAVIA.

THE Motorship

"SIAM."

having arrived from the above ports on the 15th April, 1920, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Consignees will be required to sign General Average Bond, and pay General Average Deposit of 1 1/4% of the value of their cargo prior to obtaining delivery. Goods not cleared by the 22nd April 1920 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st April 1920, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Messrs. THORESEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

## NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
AND  
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
**FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.**  
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents  
**UNION TRADING CO.,** Prince's Building.

## THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.  
Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

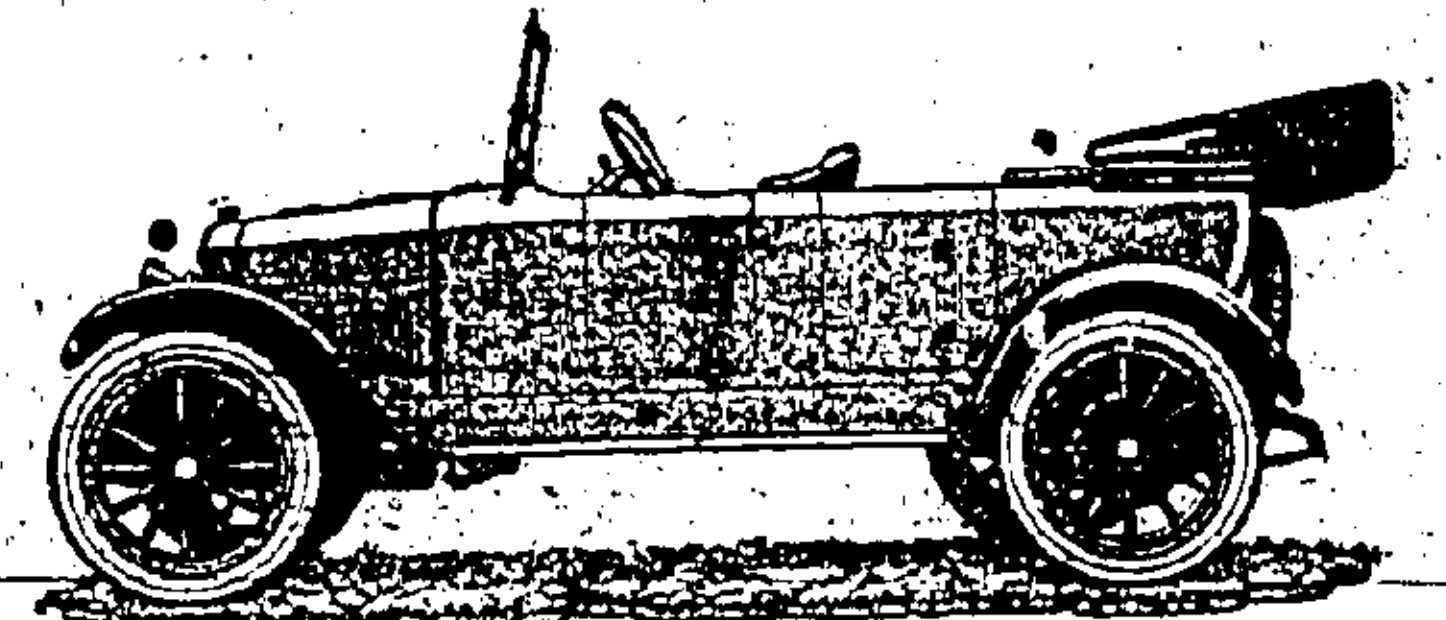
**THE SUN CO., LTD.,**  
Proprietors.

**LONG HING & CO.,** PHOTO SUPPLIES,  
Developing & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.  
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## MAXWELL CARS.

THREE Hundred Thousand Maxwell Motor Cars, built upon the original, simple chassis design, speak well for the designers.

Ride either at the wheel or in the tonneau and you will discover the reason for the Maxwell's popularity. There is a certain ease that only comes with motor cars that are designed and built right for genuine riding comfort.



In operating a Maxwell you will appreciate the luxury of motoring without prohibitory cost.

Maxwell owners say they run more miles per gallon of petrol and most miles, per tyre.

The appearance of to-day's Maxwell adds distinction to economy—it is a car that any owner may be proud of.

**MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.**  
OF DETROIT, MICH.

John D. Williams & Company  
Export Distributors  
2 Rector Street, New York.  
Cable Address: "Lindum—New York"

**SILVA-NETTO & CO.,** Hongkong, China.  
**E. W. FRAZAR & CO.,** 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin, China.  
**THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.,** 4 Foochow Road, Shanghai, China.

## TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER  
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)  
8, Ice House Street, HONGKONG.

These Cigarettes are made of selected mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

## NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



六號香煙 仰光牌 凡天香牌  
十中牌 欖枝牌 雙喜牌  
五一牌 行提牌 萬國牌  
雙喜牌 所出貨物 均經  
註冊商標



# ROBERT PORTER & CO'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$26.50  
per dozen \$3.35

SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$28.00  
per dozen \$2.35

SOLE AGENTS:-

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TEL. 618.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

ZEPHYR MORNING GOWNS

VOILE BLOUSES

SEMI-TRIMMED HATS

ALSO

DAINTY MILLINERY

FOR

CHILDREN.

An early call will be appreciated.

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

### WAR FORTUNES.

Thursday's *China Mail* had a Reuter telegram that spoke of a levy on war fortunes. Yesterday, too late, Reuter notified us to "disregard remarks," and announced a "correction to follow." The telegram itself was so worded that no one could understand it. The notification to "disregard remarks" is just as bewildering. Fortunately, the Home papers help us to an inkling of what has been going on.

One section of the public regards the extraordinary war profits as the proceeds of prostitution—the vilest form of petty larceny, like robbing the dead or stealing the pennies from the blind man's tray. They wanted extra taxation of war profits, and got a Bill passed. But it was badly drafted, and did not adequately touch the mischief. Indeed, it aggravated it. Then they proposed a levy on war fortunes. The Board of Inland Revenue has reported to a special committee on the possibilities of such a levy. Lord Beaverbrook thought it could be done, and figured that it would produce a thousand millions sterling. The Reuter message on Thursday indicated that Sir John Anderson, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue thought that the game would not be worth the candle—that the result would not be worth the disturbance caused to finance and business.

Sir John is a public servant, who gets only £2,000 a year for being chairman of the Inland Revenue Board. He was probably giving the Committee his honest opinion. In the background are officials who get far more, and who, as we know, are interested in "finance and business" to an extent that is calculated to influence their conduct of public business.

The public is the mutton and wool producing sheep. Cabinet ministers and politicians (Coalition 1920) pose as shepherds. If they are shepherds, they are the false shepherds described in scripture. They are hirelings, and care not for the sheep. But in reality they are men that bait on the substance of the sheep. They smell vilely. Now it was to be foreseen and expected that vigorous opposition, overt and hidden, would be

forthcoming to any proposals to make the war profiteers disgorge. Successful devices to divert the public wrath to small tradesmen who have been making a bit extra on the ordinary rule of supply and demand were instituted. The bigger fish hoped to escape while the minnows were pursued. It seems that this was only partly successful. The scent was temporarily crossed, but the hounds are in full cry again. That is what we gather from Reuter's mysterious message. And the ticks writhe and wriggle and crawl and bite, trying to "dig themselves in." We think they will manage it.

The Excess Profits Tax raised the cost of living and doubled the cost of the war. As "expenses" were deducted from the taxable amount, everything went down as expenses. The public has seen how it worked. Now they propose, like Napoleon, not to tax but to take war profits.

Before the war Dunlops made £381,910. Last year they made £1,368,432. Bradford Dymers made £387,923 in 1914 and £843,241 last year. The tobacco companies, bootmakers, brewers, etc., doubled their profits. Contractors, of course, quintupled, sextupled, or so on. The five big oil companies earned three millions in 1914 and twelve millions in 1919. Coal, iron, and steel produced huge war fortunes. These figures, and others not given, were collected by Raymond Radcliffe, for the *New Witness*. Our burden of debt, constantly augmented by the burden of interest on it, is gargantuan. It can be usefully reduced by depriving the robbers of part of their loot. That is the idea. These battle-field ghoulies have been flooding the stock markets with "bonus" shares, to camouflage their abnormal increments by "watering" capital. When the new Bill passes—if it passes—they will be able to say they have distributed the "money" among the shareholders. Reserve funds are necessary to sound business, and they could have warned the Inland Revenue to keep its hands off bona fide reserves. By these bonus share methods, they have practically admitted that some of these inflated reserves were mere accumulations, and if distributable in that way, then leviable. The politicians have been lavish in promises, because the public agitation could not be ignored; but as most of the members of Parliament are themselves interested in war fortunes, it is unlikely that anything will be done. Sir John Anderson's report would be applauded in the House. As it is, and in the remote

event of such a Bill carrying, Somerset House proposes only to collect 25 per cent. of the war loot. Sir John Anderson's estimate of the proceeds was probably based on this 25 per cent. basis. On a 50 per cent. basis it would be doubled. On a 75 per cent. basis it would be trebled. Wouldn't that be worth while? If the arguments for the Bill are sound, the nation is entitled to recover 100 per cent. Then why stop at 25? Because, you will find, there is no real intention to begin at once. The war fortunes are safe, and a capital levy cannot get through the phalanx opposed to it.

### HIGH POLITICS.

Yesterday evening we were favoured by the indispensable Reuter with a peep into high politics. Electricity brought across the bed of ocean to our exiled ears echoes of the world shaking voices of administrative giants like Cecil Harmsworth, Herbert Asquith, and Bonar Law. Cecil, as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that in the settlement with the Central Powers the principle of self-determination had not been isolated more than they could help. Umpteen millions of Tyrolean Germans were now Italian subjects, but that was unavoidable owing to the prior and paramount claims of the "principle of strategic necessity."

Lord, how we love a phrase like that. It is a goodly, mouth-filling phrase that will tickle agreeably the ears of the groundlings, and convince them that the ultimate truth has been pronounced. We scoffers that we are, will talk more about it in a moment. Perpend.

Asquith said what Asquith said. Bonar Law, Lloyd George's pal, said it was a pity that the new central European states were arising so enthusiastically, but they would not tolerate disarmament. He omitted to say where they were getting the arms from, nor where the profits thereof were going; and as he is more discreet than we ever were, we will leave it where he left it.

With regard to the "principle of self-determination," we may confess that we are not so enamoured of it as President Wilson is. Our belief in the paramountcy of divine determination stands in the way. It is, we believe, *comme il faut* to keep God out of high politics; but we cannot help that. For us, by us, nothing can be handled without an eye on God. Many men have many notions of God and of God's will. Some are right, some wrong, some sincere, some not. We may be wrong, but we are sincere in our belief that nationalism has served its purpose in the divine scheme, and that God intends all men to be one family, and no more family jars. So far as self-determination means national determination, therefore, we feel able to argue against it. Brute man became less brute, slightly less brutish, when he huddled into phratries for self-preservation. These small groupings inaugurated the civilized notion of mutual help and co-operation. As the groups enlarged, to clans and tribes and totems and nations, civilization advanced. Empires (such as are not maintained by force like those that figure in history's roll of honour) and big federations are further forward vestiges. The clear trend of evolution (which is God's) is toward one total federation. Therefore the ideal of the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world makes us unsympathetic toward the principle of self-determination whenever such determination is clearly reactionary and bent on segregation rather than on federation. We think of the League of Nations only as a step to the Human League.

That is what we meant when we remarked the other day that philosophically (or religiously) we are against the Irish agitation, while politically (as a temporary expediency, stepping back to leap, or stooping to conquer) we would give to the Irish all that they ask. [Yells of patriotic execration. We hear you, gentlemen. So does God.] It is Cecil Harmsworth's sweetly pretty phrase, the "principle of strategic necessity," that suggests to us these further observations on the Irish question. We can do no harm; we may do a little good, if we can persuade even one violently prejudiced reader to cease yelling long enough to think.

"Strategic necessity," of course, is an excuse for doing whatever you have made up your mind to do. It is high politics. It is the wolf and the lamb at the stream. Beyond saying "give them all they ask," have we any "constructive criticism" with regard to the Irish question? We have not. Ought we then to be ashamed to speak? We think not. We see a man struggling into a bog that he will never get out of, in the hope of getting to a place to which he does not know the proper road. That is our own Government, following its present "policy." We cry

"come out of it. You cannot get anywhere that way. That's a dangerous bog." That seems commonsense to us. We are not ashamed of it.

But what of our advice to give the Irish all they are asking for. That is impossible, you say. We urge you to show why it is impossible, and you offer us the "principle of strategic necessity," meaning that a separated Ireland might be a military danger; an enemy might gain a footing there; all that sort of thing. They are repeated as truisms wherever the Irish question is mooted.

If that is the real reason for holding an unwilling Ireland under arms, and is accepted, it is valid for Belgium. France or Germany is entitled to hold Belgium so that an enemy cannot get in and thence attack them. In the same way, either Russia or Germany or Austria should hold Poland. In the case of Ireland an enemy might land there as a base of operations. In the case of Poland they did. If the neutrality of Belgium can be guaranteed, why not that of Ireland? Germany held Alsace-Lorraine for a long time on a similar plea. The settlement does not give Alsace-Lorraine back to Germany. We seized Ireland on religious grounds, and some of us (Ulster and the Orange Lodges) want to hold it, at all costs, on similar grounds. High politics, however, prefer the "principle of strategic necessity" as an argument. It was the favourite Prussian argument for the recent war. It will, as we have indicated, support anything. The burglar remarks that he must live. Talleyrand to a similar remark answered cynically that he did not see the necessity. God very gravely and solemnly says it is better not to live than to live and be damned.

We see a man trying to get to a place the road to which we admit we do not know. We see him struggling into a deadly morass through which he cannot possibly reach his objective. What other can we cry than "come back?"

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 7½d.

To-day's return of notifiable disease says "nil."

Messrs. Tang and Li Shan are appointed Forest Officers.

The King has approved Mr. Dodwell's appointment as unofficial M.L.C.

Major C. Willson is made a J.P. He now acts as First Clerk to the Magistracy.

Dr. I. E. Mitchell takes Dr. Gibson's place as a member of the Midwives' Board.

The Governor gazettes appreciation of the services with the Defence Corps of Major Wakeman and Capt. G. E. Stewart.

Additions to the Economic Resources Committee are Messrs. G. T. Edkins, D. O. Russell, J. W. Graham, and H. Green.

Inspectors Brazil and Angus and Sergeant Ingham of the Hongkong Police proceed on leave to-day by the s.s. "Khiva."

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth acts as First Assistant Director of Public Works while Mr. Perkins is on leave. Mr. H. T. Jackman acts as Second.

There is nothing in to-day's Government Gazette indicating that the Government knows there is a strike on. We await next week's with hope.

After 29 years' service with the Talko Dockyard and Engineering Company Mr. Hardwick, left for Hong by the "Khiva," accompanied by Mrs. Hardwick, on retirement.

Those British subjects who so desire may now invest money in German business and establish firms or agencies in Germany. There is no need to get in early to avoid a rush.

Good, smart, lively, up-to-date American comedy starts on Monday night at the Theatre Royal, when Deniston's all star crowd opens with "Up in Mabel's Room." Heavy bookings are expected.

Among those who left by the s.s. "Khiva" to-day are Mr. and Mrs. D. Harvey and family. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have been resident in Kowloon for the last twenty years and are now going home on holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, residents of the Colony for thirty years, leave to-day by the s.s. "Khiva." Mr. Walker has retired from the management of one of the Colony's most essential and most successful institutions, the Hongkong Dairy Farm, and is now going home to his present "policy." We cry

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

### A CHANGE OF NAME.

Branch Secretaries of the Ministering Children's League met at Government House yesterday afternoon when the question of changing the name of the organisation was discussed, the matter being brought up by Lady Stubbs, who presided over the meeting.

Her Ladyship said:—Mrs. Gurner, ladies, I have asked you to meet here to-day to discuss the working of the Ministering Children's League. Before doing so, I want to bid you welcome here, and to say that I hope this meeting will be the first of many pleasant associations, and that we shall all work together in harmony during my residence in the Colony.

I have been looking through the old minute book, and reading about the splendid work done here by the Ministering Children's League, in which Lady May worked so wholeheartedly, and am full of admiration for the amount of work embraced by the League. Lady May herself told me a great deal about it, and I do not want her to be disappointed in the way it is carried on.

Before going further, I would like to suggest one or two alterations for your consideration. The Society has grown so much in past years, and there are so many ladies working in it, and so many charities included in the scheme of work, that the name strikes me as somewhat misleading. The children taking part in the work have decreased in numbers very much. I would suggest, therefore, that in future we should be called the

"HONGKONG LADIES' GUILD," and work for the M.C.C. and other Orphan and public funds.

I see that, in your last bazaar, at which such a splendid sum of money was raised, you were able to assist a very large number of local funds, as well as several Societies in England. With regard to the Societies in England, I daresay the Committee will wish to vary these from year to year, but apart from this point, which will come up later, I feel that the time has come for a new name, and that the "Hongkong Ladies' Guild" would include any form of work which the ladies might desire to undertake in the future, and be a more correct description of what really exists.

I shall be very sorry if the Ministering Children's League part of the work is given up; on the contrary, I want it to be encouraged in each centre as a branch of the "Hongkong Ladies' Guild."

After some discussion the proposal was put to the meeting and carried.

On the suggestion of Lady Stubbs it was decided that the annual bazaar should take place in the grounds of Government House, the arrangements being left to a later date.

Before the meeting concluded Lady Stubbs reminded those present how severely all local charities had suffered during the war and expressed the hope that all would co-operate in the work of assisting these charities. She also expressed the Committee's deep sense of gratitude to Mrs. Gurner, the Acting-President, for the work she had performed in the interests of the League.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Indian Tenants.—When you say we ought to publish your letter "in all fairness," and after our "customary practice," and so on, you move us. We do regard it as supremely important that no obstacle shall be put in the way of free expression of opinion. You have not stated the position fairly, so far as our duty to your present communication is concerned. Please recollect that we published your statements first, and that you had more space than the man who replied to them. Our belief in free speech does not commit us to the idiotic policy of publishing replies to replies, and rejoinder to rejoinder, *ad inf.* If your present statements are correct, you have our sympathy. But you cannot bully us into re-opening a controversy we have closed. Either you have or he has misinformed us. How are we to know which? We have given publicity to you both. There are our duty ends. If we insert this second communication, we will be obliged to give him more space in which to answer you. You will then come back at us a third time, claiming that "in all fairness you are entitled to state" something more. Pull devil, pull baker—where do we come in? Avoid exaggerated egotism. Don't presume to teach us our business, or the ethics of editing. No one can honestly accuse us of unfairness, and still less may they suggest that we don't know our own job. You have our leave to subscribe.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.  
THE time of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the cough and whooping cough of the children. The strong bottle cures the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THEATRE CHARGES.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail*.]

SIR,—I understand that letters appearing in a paper should be answered in the same paper. "Ubique" has a nasty letter in this morning's *Daily Press* about the prices charged by the Denniston Players, which I cannot answer till Monday. It seems, by which time it may conceivably do harm. In these circumstances, I hope you will let justice overrule journalistic etiquette, and let me answer the idiot at once, in the paper that they tell me everybody reads.

As he is anonymous, and I don't know him, I cannot prove that he is an idiot; but I can see his ears sticking out.

The Denniston Players are all highly paid stars, who stay at first-class hotels, and travel first class. This is true, not puffery, as the public will find next week. Our charges of \$4, \$3, and \$1 are fair to the public, if not to ourselves, and should not be compared with any others. Our people are all Marie Tempests, and fresher, at the top of their form. As for the Russian opera people that this penurious puffler talks about, they should not be mentioned in the same breath. It is like saying that good beer is dear at 40 cents because you can get a red apple for ten.

I ask the public to wait for Monday night before deciding that we are not worth the moderate charges asked. After that I will not worry.

As for "Ubique" (who probably has ambitions to be a miser, and a hole all ready to put his money in) I offer him a Free Pass for Monday night. If he uses it, and has then enough nerve to ask for more, he can come in free all the other nights.

Yours truly  
STEVE LAURIE.

## TELEPHONE FITTERS OUT.

### STRIKE MOVEMENT EXTENDS.

The fitters of the Telephone Company have now joined the strike, leaving their work yesterday. No definite notice seems to have been given. The foremen are remaining on, also the exchange operators. In conversation with the manager of the Telephone Company this morning a *China Mail* representative was informed that the service was being continued by the European staff. No outside help has yet been called in. The telephone service will be continued, but any repair work will have to stand over. The ranks of the strikers gain another two hundred recruits by the action of the Company's fitters in leaving their work.

Thirty men of the Hongkong and China Gas Company have also joined the strike movement. In this case the men are what are termed "outside fitters." Their departure will make little or no difference to the supply of gas throughout the city, but inconvenience will be felt by those whose lights or meters require attention.

## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

### FINAL RESULTS.

The outstanding events in connection with the annual athletic sports meeting of the St. Stephen's College, which, owing to the state of the ground, were not worked off on the day of the meet at the Race Course, were completed on the University recreation ground, Pokfulam, yesterday. The results were as follows:—

Junior Long Jump.—1, Ma Hin Lee; 2, Wong Kam Tong; 3, Yeung Tso Lun.  
Senior Long Jump.—1, Chiu Hon Chuen; 2, Hung Hui Chang; 3, Pan Hing Kwong.  
Junior High Jump.—1, Yeung Tso Lun; 2, Ma Hin Lee.  
Senior High Jump.—1, Pan Hing Kwong; 2, Mak Kwok Fing; 3, Hung Hui Chang.  
Junior Hurdles.—1, Wong Boon Hin; 2, Ma Hin Lee; 3, Lam Chong Kuo.  
Senior Hurdles.—1, Chiu Hon Chuen; 2, Pan Hing Kwong; 3, Hung Hui Chang.  
Junior Championship.—Wong Boon Hin, 23 points.  
Senior Championship.—Chiu Hon Chuen, 24 points.  
Runner-up—Hung Hui Chang, 19 points.

The distance of 12 feet 2 inches, made by Chiu Hon Chuen, in the Senior Long Jump, constitutes a College record.

## SIAM MUST IMPORT RICE.

### DEARER RICE EXPECTED.

On account of the Siamese rice shortage, due to the crop failure, this season, caused by drought, and which resulted in the loss of the entire holdings of at least forty owners of the large plantations, it will be necessary to import into that country this year, at least 300,000 tons of rice. It is expected that the supplies will, of necessity, be bought in Saigon, and that the price of rice in Hongkong will, as a result, go far higher than ever.

## RESIDENTS GOING HOME.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva," left port to-day, for England, her passenger list including many well-known local residents. Among those leaving were—Mr. A. M. Stark, Mrs. Dowbiggin, Miss Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Doss, Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. T. L. Perkins, of the Public Works Department, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, the well-known solicitor of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, Miss D. Filkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harvey, and Mr. S. H. Dutton.

## THE STRIKE.

In reporting the forthcoming conference between the striking fitters and the employers, we mentioned that the men had been ordered by His Excellency the Governor to get representatives from Canton to meet the employers. This arose owing to a mistake in translation, and should read that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs requested the men to take this action. So far the Governor does not appear to have done anything.

## FALL OF SEVEN MILES.

### U.S. OFFICER'S ESCAPE.

Major R. W. Schroeder, chief test pilot at the McCook Aerodrome, had a miraculous escape in the fall of an aeroplane of nearly seven miles after reaching an altitude officially recorded at 36,020ft, which is stated to be 5,010ft. higher than the world's record. Major Schroeder lost consciousness when the instruments recorded the maximum altitude; his eyes froze in a temperature of 67deg below zero (Fahrenheit), and the machine plunged to the earth, taking less than two minutes to reach the ground.

When 2,000ft from the ground Major Schroeder partially regained consciousness and righted the machine, which glided into a graceful landing. The aviator collapsed, and was taken to hospital partially blinded and suffering from shock. Miles away many persons saw the machine falling, leaving behind it a ribbon of smoke. They believed it to be a meteor. The aviator began the ascent at 10.45 in the morning, and battled for 126 minutes against changing air currents until he had reached an altitude of nearly seven miles. Then the oxygen tanks became exhausted and he lost consciousness and began to fall.

## STEAMER BOOKINGS.

### ALL LINES WELL BOOKED UP.

We learn from the *Osaka Asahi* that all the ocean-going steamers leaving Kobe and Yokohama, and even the coasting vessels, are enjoying a brisk demand for berths. Since the restoration of peace travel for the survey of trade openings in every quarter of the globe has greatly increased. Even on the Shanghai line, says the journal, about two weeks' previous engagement for the first and second class berths is required at present, whereas formerly a day's notice was ample. In connection with this prosperity on the Chinese run the American line berths are already occupied by "inspectors" as they are called by the vernacular paper. Every larger shipping agency now announces that passengers for America cannot get passages till June. As to the European route, several large steamers were lost during the war and at present smaller vessels are in use as substitutes, increasing the congestion of passengers. In short, continues the *Osaka Journal*, Kobe and Yokohama shipping offices are unable to accommodate the many passengers who are demanding berths. All steamers leaving in July are said to have already been booked up and no berths remain unoccupied. It is further reported that four steamers—"Yokohama-maru," "Kaga-maru," "Tama-maru," and "Mishima-maru," which are leaving Japan in August and September, have only a berth or two left unoccupied. October and December will be occupied by the Sunday School Convention members returning to America and Europe, and travel to Europe is therefore a matter of hazard for those who are not already booked.



## JAIL MISMANAGEMENT.

## COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO COUNCIL.

## PRISONERS AND THEIR FOOD.

The following Report is to be laid before the next meeting of the Legislative Council by the Command of His Excellency the Governor:

Report of a Committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Chairman, the Hon. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, M.L.C., and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, appointed by His Excellency the Governor to report upon the following subjects in connection with the Victoria Gaol, namely:—

- (a) as to whether there is any foundation for the statements made by the convicted man, Wong Kwong;
- (b) as to any matters connected with the murders or the escape of the prisoners that the Committee think should be brought to notice;
- (c) as to steps necessary to be taken to prevent similar incidents in future;
- (d) generally on any point in which the Committee consider that the gaol administration can be improved.

1.—The Committee have held several sittings in Mr. Pollock's office and have made four visits to Victoria Gaol, three by daylight and one after dark, and have examined Mr. Franks, Dr. Woodman, Dr. Yulestine, Chief Warder Passmore, Principal Warder Robertson, and the convicted man, Mok Sing, as witnesses; and have also inspected at the Central Police Station the exhibits in the Victoria Gaol murder trial.

2.—With regard to the statements of Wong Kwong:

- (a) We are clearly of opinion that there is no foundation whatever for the allegations of the prisoner as to insufficient feeding. On the contrary, Dr. Woodman and Dr. Yulestine informed us that they are of opinion that the food allowed by the Regulations is sufficient and a list (compiled between May and September, 1919) of the respective weights of prisoners (whose sentences varied from 1 to 12 months) on their admission and discharge respectively, shows, on the average, a slight gain in weight, the average gain in weight being greater in the case of long sentence prisoners than in those with short sentences. We also inspected the rations distributed to prisoners and found that they were apparently in order, and wholesome.

- (b) As regards the allegations about cigarettes and tobacco being brought into the gaol, we gather that this does happen occasionally and is difficult to prevent. We strongly recommend that the gaol regulations be amended for the purpose of making it legal for any officer of the gaol, below a certain rank, to be searched under European supervision upon entering and leaving the gaol.

- (c) With regard to the allegations of Wong Kwong as to unnatural offences inside the gaol, it is impossible for us to obtain any satisfactory evidence. We feel bound to condemn the system which existed during the recent shortage of staff, of the search of Chinese cells by Indian Warders only, as giving at all events an opportunity for abuses of this nature, and as also affording a ready occasion for tobacco or implements, or food being handed to Chinese prisoners. We enquired about the alleged misconduct of Principal Warder No. 32, but we are satisfied that such misconduct did not take place.

- (d) With regard to the allegations of prisoners being ill-used, we have carefully questioned the above witnesses upon the subject, and are of opinion that such allegations are not well founded.

- (e) Upon the food question generally, we may add that it is clear that a considerable outbreak of beri-beri occurred in the gaol in October/November last, which caused a further shortage of the gaol staff in those months inasmuch as many of the prisoners were removed to Kennedy Town. The beri-beri was due to the prisoners being put on a diet of white rice, and we think it regrettable that the beef congee diet was not started sooner. The experiment which was made of mixing bran with the rice, though no doubt good from a medical point of view, was a failure, as the prisoners absolutely refused to eat the rice mixed with bran. Such an incident shows that prisoners are by no means so powerless to voice their grievances as is suggested by Wong Kwong; and the statements of the Chief Warder, Principal Warder Robertson, and Mok Sing have satisfied us that prisoners are afforded ample and unrestricted opportunity of making complaints about food, ill-treatment and other matters.

- (f) There were certainly no deaths from starvation in 1918 or 1919. In every case of a death in the gaol an inquest is held.

- (g) We do not think it worth while to comment further on Wong Kwong's statements.

In dealing with questions relating to the food, clothing and treatment of prisoners, we have thought it advisable (though it does not fall strictly within the terms of the reference to us) to go into the statements of the other convicted man, Mok Sing, as reported in the *Daily Press* of Tuesday the 23rd March, 1920, more especially as his remarks were far more connected and coherent than those of Wong Kwong; and in order to sift his complaints fully to the bottom, we have taken a very full statement from Principal Warder Robertson (referred to by Mok Sing at his trial as a kind man) and have interviewed Mok Sing himself at some length.

1.—As regards food, Mok Sing complains:

- (a) That he was not given enough food;
- (b) That the rice was not properly cooked;
- (c) That the prisoners were sometimes given rotten fish and bad food;
- (d) That condemned prisoners do not receive the proper allowance of food;
- (e) That short sentence prisoners do not get the proper Regulation allowance of food;
- (f) That long sentence prisoners do not get the proper Regulation allowance of food;
- (g) That if prisoners wanted to weigh the rice they were hindered in doing so.

## N. Y. K. IMPROVING STEERAGE TRAVEL.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is making a strong bid to capture the steerage passenger traffic on the Yokohama-Shanghai route, and is making radical improvements in the steerage accommodations on their steamers.

The "Kasuga Maru," which has been in the drydock for the last two months for a complete overhauling and was given a trial run on Friday from Yokohama, has had her steerage quarters completely changed. In place of the dark crowded hold which formerly served as a place for steerage passengers to exist without any regard for comfort or health, the new quarters are clean, light and well ventilated. The berths are all new and much larger than the old ones and provided with curtains so that each passenger enjoys a little privacy.

Before the improvements were made 400 persons could be accommodated in the steerage, but with the present arrangement 170 will be the capacity of the ship.

Bathrooms and lavatories separately are provided for men and women. These are of tiling and are clean. Electric fans and lights are plentiful, insuring a good supply of light and air at night. Steerage passengers will also have ample room on deck and amusements will be provided similar to those for the first class passengers.

N. Y. K. officials stated yesterday that they expected to get a large share of the passenger traffic between Yokohama and Nagasaki. As they pointed out, the railroad fare from Yokohama to Kobe is ¥6.10, which includes neither food nor berth and takes about 12 hours. The "Kasuga Maru" will make the run in 26 hours, and the fare is ¥3.50, which includes meals and berth. The steamer fare from Kobe to Nagasaki is ¥3.50 and on the train it is ¥5.86. The difference in cost in addition to the comfort with which the sea journey can be made is expected to be a big inducement for those who travel third class.

Members of the Japanese and foreign press of Tokyo and Yokohama were guests of the company on Saturday at the luncheon aboard the "Kasuga Maru," at which Mr. Nagashima, chief of the N. Y. K. passenger department, explained the new policy of the company. The "Yamashiro Maru" and the "Chikugo Maru" are soon to be fitted up in the same way.

Our findings on the above are as follows:

- (a) That such is not the case;
- (b) That during the white rice period last year, owing to the rice being partly broken rice, it was very difficult to cook and was, in some instances, not well cooked;
- (c) That, in summer time, the fish was occasionally bad, but that it was changed by the comprador, on complaint being made, either for fresh fish, or, if that could not be procured, salt fish was supplied in its place;
- (d) That such is not the case;
- (e) and (f) That such is not the case. We recommend however that a new measure be made for the equivalent of 16 oz. of food, which is one of the regular rations.
- (g) We are satisfied that this statement is absolutely unfounded. Mok Sing admitted that he was allowed, when he complained of short allowance of rice, to see it weighed and was not scolded or hindered in any way; and we are satisfied, from what the Chief and Principal Warder told us, that no punishment is inflicted on any prisoner for making unfounded complaints of short weight, unless he has done so 3 times at least, in which event he is either cautioned or put on rice and water for a day.

- 2.—Other complaints made by Mok Sing were:—
- (a) That they were not given enough blankets;
- (b) That during this past winter, they were supplied with a flannelette shirt, instead of a flannel shirt.

As regards point (a) we are satisfied that the reserve of blankets was too low this last winter, and that the Medical Officer's recommendation as regards extra blankets for prisoners could not be carried out; and we recommend that a larger reserve of blankets be kept in the future.

As regards point (b) we are satisfied that there was cause for complaint owing to a single flannelette shirt being issued to prisoners for a few weeks in November-December, 1919, but this was afterwards remedied by two flannelette shirts being issued in lieu of one flannel shirt. We have been informed by the Chief Warder that the flannel ordered from England has now arrived and is being made up into flannel shirts for the prisoners.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Central Locality for Summer months or longer. Apply to X. Y. Z. c/o "China Mail."

## WANTED.

FROM JULY (FOR AUGUST 1ST) A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE PEAK, WITH AT LEAST FIVE ROOMS. ANY REASONABLE RENT AGREED TO. AND HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN. ADVERTISER'S PRESENT LEASE ON PEAK EXPIRING AND NOT RENEWABLE. — REPLY TO "FLAG," c/o "CHINA MAIL" OFFICES.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

TIME Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street 310 Bags Castor Seeds (samples on application) Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

on WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street 12 Bales Deer Hides (weight about 70 piculs) Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

on MONDAY, April 26, 1920, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "La Hacienda" No. 74 the Peak A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, (Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Saturday, the 25th inst. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST NIGER" From SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 1/2 of 1% of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on April 21st at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after APRIL 22nd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Hotel Mansions, J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agents, Hongkong, April 17, 1920.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

## FINAL PERFORMANCES OF

## "THE LONG ARM OF MANNISTER"

TO-MORROW at 6 & 9.15 p.m.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

INCOMPARABLE NAZIMOVA,

The Brightest Star in the Celluloid Firmament

in

"TOYS OF FATE"

7 parts.

Special Musical Programmes by an Augmented Orchestra.

THE CORONET.

## HONGKONG THEATRE

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

COMMENCING

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 17th April, 1920.

The popular and well-known stars

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

AND

JEWEL CARMEN

IN

## "AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY"

W. D. Griffith's Special Feature

LOVE! SPEED! THRILLS!

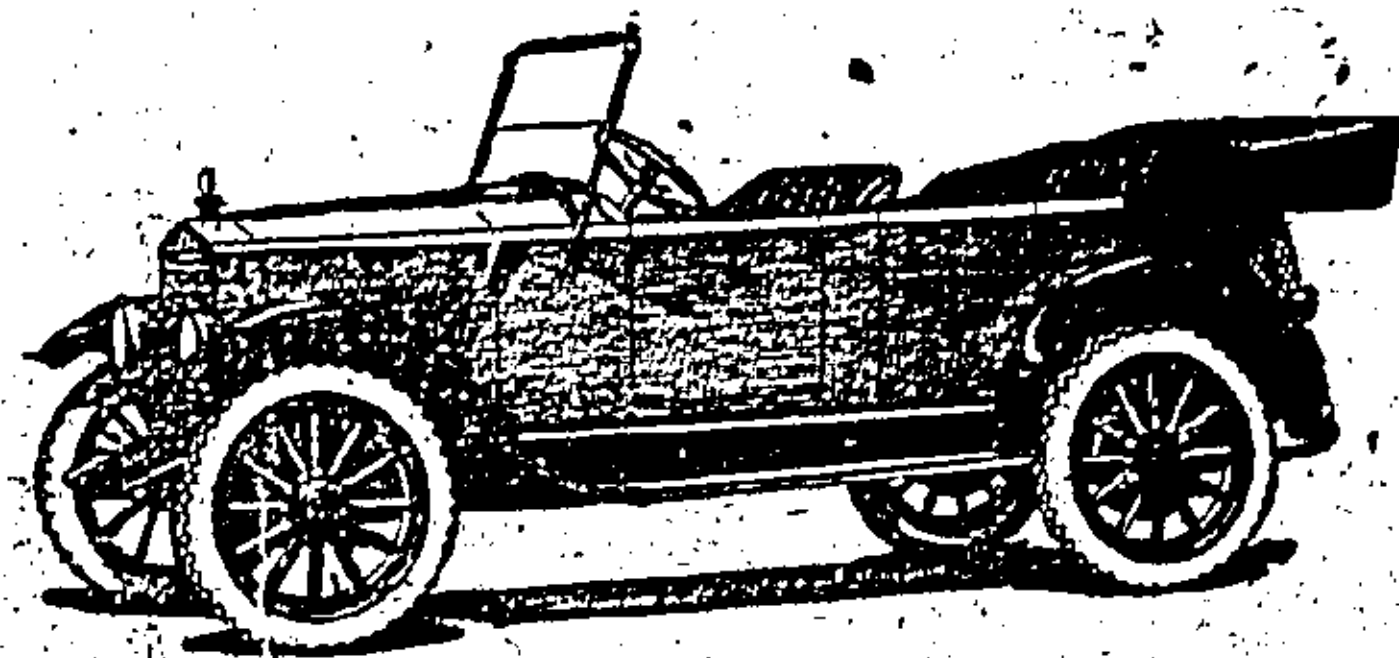
See how Fairbanks as Cassius, foils the plans of a traitorous manufacturer to smuggle Contraband goods into his country.

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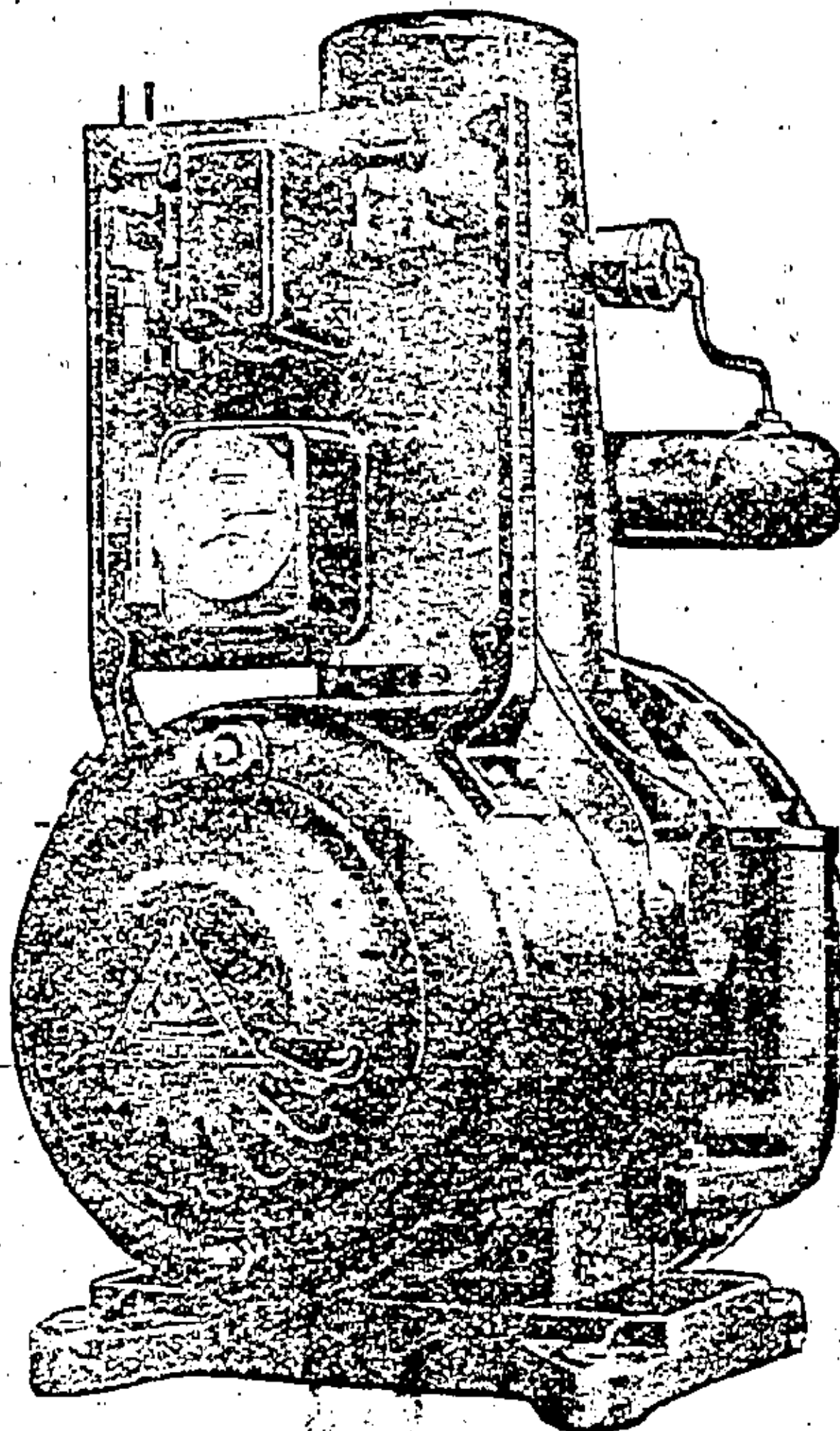
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 19th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 19th May.
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Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th April.
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New York via Suez.	Lucero	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	About 19th April.
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Portland.	Coaxee	The Admiral Line	About 19th April.
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## JAIL MISMANAGEMENT.

(Continued from page 5.)

3. Comments on and suggestions for the Reform of Gaol Administration will now be made, and will be accompanied by occasional references to the Verdict of the Coroner's jury, a copy of which has been forwarded to us.

4. The first suggestion of the Coroner's jury is that the numerous implements found in Cell 63 after the escape of the prisoners could not all of them have come there without some collusion between the prisoners and the officials of the gaol. We think that probably this is so; but proper supervision in searching the prisoners on their going off duty, and in searching their cells ought to have made such collusion impossible. We are satisfied that the non-discovery of such implements in Cell 63 by the Warders who searched that portion of the gaol on Saturday, the 13th December, 1919, was due to gross negligence on the part of two Indian Warders, who have since been dismissed. We are, however, clear that the chupatti and the ginger which were found in Cell 63 must have been introduced into that cell by direct collusion between an Indian Warden and Prisoner 791.

5. As regards searching the cells of prisoners, we understand from Mr. Franks, who has had some years' experience at Dartmoor and Brixton gaols, that it is the custom in England, as it is here, to search the cells only once a week in addition to the ordinary daily inspections.

We desire to point out that such daily inspections are only for the purpose of seeing that everything is tidy and are inadequate for the discovery of any hidden implements. We also have to point out in connection with the searching of cells, that at the time of the occurrence in question, owing to the shortage of the staff, which has since been remedied, it was the custom to have such searches of goods manufactured at the Tinsmith's cells conducted entirely by Indians instead of, as now, under European supervision. It is certain that two of the weapons (fashioned out of files), which were exhibits in the murder trial, as well as the key for opening the door of the cells (also an exhibit) were manufactured at the tinsmith's shop. It also seems probable that the key of the gate, leading out into the yard, was manufactured at the tinsmith's shop. The above shows in our opinion an extraordinary lack of supervision.

Mr. Franks is opposed to the closing down of the tinsmith's shop on the ground that it is useful for minor repairs and for making food tins and iron buckets, but we are of opinion that, on the whole, it is desirable that the tinsmith's shop should be closed, and that the work of the tinsmiths who are about ten in number, should be carried out otherwise. In the course of our inspection we found one of the prisoner tinsmiths mending one of the locks of the jail under European supervision, but we consider that such a practice and also the practice of repairing the keys of the jail in the tinsmith's shop is most undesirable; and it is significant that one of the prisoners who escaped is an expert blacksmith.

At the same time we may add that there are other weapons in the carpenter's, shoemaker's, and tailor's shops which necessitate a much stricter search being made on prisoners when they come off duty than has been the case in the past. In fact some of the exhibits in the murder trial, such as the part of the shoemaker's knife, were probably conveyed by a prisoner from the shoemaker's or carpenter's shop.

6. With regard to the prisoners having escaped in suits of plain clothes, they probably smuggled such suits (consisting of grey shirting material, out of the tailor's shop) under their prison clothes, and we are quite convinced that, with the small staff then available for supervision, such smuggling would have been a comparatively easy matter.

7. As regards the lighting system, it seems to us that the yard in the neighbourhood of the block from which the prisoners escaped, requires further lighting, and we would suggest that electric lights be put in to supplement the present gas lights, and we would also suggest that in the interior of the block, from which the prisoners escaped (which is the biggest block in the prison), further electric light should be put so as to permit of all the corridors being flooded with light in case of emergency.

8. As regards the alarm system, we think that the addition, which has been made since the occurrence, by which the alarm calls up the Police as well as the Gaol officers, is a considerable improvement on the practice existing at the time of the murder; and we do not think it necessary to make any further recommendation upon the subject except to say that in F. Block the alarm should be placed inside the grille enclosure, which we recommend hereafter for the Reserve Guard.

9. The recommendation of the jury that no less than two European Warders should be on duty inside of the prison at the same time at night has, we understand, been carried into effect.

10. With reference to the jury's recommendation that "an adequate supply of firearms should be readily available in case of necessity," the Committee are of opinion—

(i) That it is not desirable or necessary that the officers doing duty inside the prison should be armed, inasmuch as prisoners might snatch the arms from the officers and use the arms against them;

(ii) That there should be a reserve of firearms in grilles, under the charge of Reserve Guards.

11. With regard to the present locking system, we would observe—

(i) That it is clear from Mr. Franks' statements to us, and from the way in which Prisoner 791 got out of his cell, that the system of locks in the gaol cells, by which a lock is only screwed on to the door from the inside of the cell instead of being rivetted on it is a bad and precarious one, and in this connection we endorse Mr. Franks' recommendation that long iron bars in slots should be placed, each bar to cover three cells, in sockets outside of every cell so as to prevent the cell doors, all of which open outwards, from being opened by prisoner even if the lock is removed or otherwise tampered with.

(ii) We consider that the practice which has since been followed in F. Block, of locking one of the internal gates in the upper corridor, is good as a purely temporary measure and should be continued until the grille for the Reserve Guard in F. Block is completed.

(iii) We also consider that the recommendation by Mr. Franks, that good Yale locks should be put upon the various gates, leading from the various blocks down to the yard, is a good one, and should be carried out as soon as possible, as that will mean two locks on these gates, instead of one, and we consider such an additional lock is the more desirable in view of the key which has been missing since April last.

While we think it regrettable that some remedial measure was not adopted after the loss of the key in April last, we think it only fair to add that—

(1) The defaulters' book of the Gaol from 1894 to 1901, which is the only old defaulters' book which Mr. Franks has been able to get hold of, shows that between the years 1894 and 1901 keys were lost by Warders on no less than eight occasions; the punishments varying from a reprimand to a fine of \$2.50. In the present instance the Indian Warden who lost the key was fined \$3.

Such a punishment by a small fine for so grave an offence is, in our opinion, wholly inadequate, and we recommend that the Gaol Regulations be amended, so as to make the loss by an officer to the Gaol of any of the gaol keys punishable by instant dismissal from the Service.

(2) That the key, which was lost in April last, would appear to have been lost between D. Hall and the lower yard or else outside of the Prison altogether, and that none of the prisoners who escaped could have picked it up as they were all employed in another part of the Gaol.

(3) That the system of repairing locks and keys in the prison which we have already condemned above, and the fact already referred to of a cell key and daggers having been made in the tinsmith's shop, inclines us to believe that in all probability that key which the escaping prisoners opened the gate into the yard was also manufactured in the tinsmith's shop.

12. To sum up, we report to the Government as follows in regard to the subject referred to us—

As regards (a) that there is no foundation for such statements. As above stated, however, in dealing with the complaints of the prisoner Mok Sing, we recommend that a new measure, i.e., a 16 oz. measure, be adopted.

In regard to records of complaints by prisoners to—

(a) Food;

(b) Ill-treatment.

We find that such complaints are very much mixed up with other matters in the Records, and are consequently difficult to extract for purpose of comparison; and we accordingly recommend that a new book to be called the Prisoners' Complaint Ledger, be started for the purpose of recording complaints made by prisoners and that such Ledger be divided into three columns, headed respectively—

1. Complaints about food.

2. Complaints of ill-treatment.

3. Other complaints.

Such Ledger ought to be entered up daily.

We also recommend the institution of a similar book for the Visiting Justices, in addition to the ordinary Visiting Justices' Book, for the entry of complaints made by prisoners to the Visiting Justices under similar headings.

As regards (b):—

(i) The procuring of carpentering implements for their escape and plain clothes from the tailor's shop by the escaping prisoners was due to collusion or gross negligence on the part of the Warders who were responsible for the searching of the prisoners on their leaving work, and for searching their cells. This state of affairs can only be remedied by adequate European supervision.

(ii) The procuring by the prisoners of weapons of offence for the perpetration of the murders of the Warders, was due to extreme lack of supervision in the tinsmith's shop, where such weapons were fashioned out of files.

(iii) The making of the key by which 3 out of the 4 prisoners were let out of their cells took place in the tinsmith's shop and was due to gross negligence in supervision. Possibly the key by which the prisoners let themselves out into the yard was also made in the tinsmith's shop.

(iv) A proper and thorough search by the two Indian Warders (since dismissed) on the afternoon of the 13th December of the cells of the prisoners would have prevented the catastrophe.

(v) The European staff became seriously depleted during the past few years, owing to the war and other causes, and such depletion of staff was brought to the notice of the Government by the Assistant Superintendent of the Gaol on the 12th August, 1918, in C. S. O. 2737/1918, but was not remedied till after the recent escape of prisoners.

As regards (c) namely, the steps necessary to be taken to prevent

similar incidents in future we recommend—

(i) The abolition of the tinsmith's shop.

(ii) Adequate searching of prisoners when they are coming off work, under European supervision.

(iii) The putting of iron bars outside the cells of prisoners in secure sockets, so as to prevent them from breaking out even if they succeeded in removing or opening the locks.

(iv) The provision of electric lights in the yard and corridors including special emergency lights.

(v) The building of a grille across the entrance hall to F. Block for a Reserve Guard; inside of which grille should be kept an alarm, electric switch board, and a reserve of firearms.

(vi) Another armed Reserve Guard, to be placed at another point in the Gaol, to be determined upon by the Superintendent.

(vii) That two European Warders be always on duty at night inside the Gaol.

(viii) That all searches of cells be made under European supervision, and that the weekly search be of a most thorough and effective character.

(ix) That additional locks, "of different make" from the present, be provided to all the gates of the prison leading out on to the yard.

(x) That no prisoners be kept on the side of the gaol west of the tunnel, which should be practicable when the new convict prison is built. (On this side of the gaol there is a house whose windows and balconies overhang the Gaol.)

(xi) That the Gaol Regulations be amended, as above advised, namely—

(i) To allow of Prison Officers below a certain rank being searched on entering and leaving the Gaol;

(ii) To allow of loss of a gaol key being punishable with instant dismissal from the Service.

(xii) That all food and stores for prisoners brought into Gaol be weighed and checked by or in the presence of a European Officer and entered by him in a book kept for the purpose.

(xiii) That a much bigger reserve of blankets be kept in future.

(xiv) That a new measure for rice, i.e., a 16 oz. measure, be adopted.

(xv) That two Prisoners' Complaint Ledgers be instituted, one for the Daily Record of such complaints and the other for record of complaints by prisoners to the Visiting Justices.

13. Generally, we recommend—

(1) That Indian Warders should be recruited from India instead of locally.

(2) That the Superintendent of the Gaol ought to be entirely distinct from and independent of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as was formerly the case; in order that full responsibility may rest upon the actual Executive Head.

(3) That Chinese Justices of the Peace ought to be allowed to minute the Visiting Justices Book in the Gaol in the Chinese language, if they should so desire.

(4) That, if possible, on the reconstruction of the Gaol, crank, shot drill, and stone carrying be abolished and be superseded by other forms of hard labour of a useful and reformatory character.

(5) That, so far as possible, frequent changes of the Medical Officer of the Gaol should be avoided. Since January, 1919, the sequence of Medical Officers has been: Dr. Koch, Captain Burn, Captain Archer, Dr. Woodman, Dr. Valentine.

H. E. POLLOCK.  
R. O. HUTCHISON.  
HO FOOK.

12th April, 1920.

Amongst those who left the Colony this morning by the s.s. "Khyra", are the following members of the Hongkong Police Force: Inspector Brazil, Mrs. Brazil and family, Inspector Angus, Mrs. Angus and family, Sgt. Ingham and Mrs. Ingham, Mrs. Marks, wife of Sgt. Marks, and her family also left by the same ship. During Inspector Angus' absence, Sgt. Floyd will take charge of the Shaikwan Station, with the rank of Acting Inspector.

A boat woman who was yesterday charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the instance of Chief Preventive Officer "Jack" Wildin, with the unlawful possession of 320 lbs. of raw opium, which was found in her junk, amongst some vegetables, and was remanded, was again before his Worship this morning. The defendant was convicted, and sentenced to a fine of \$5,000, or, in default, six months' hard labour.

## - PAPER MONET.

### TRADE STATISTICS AND CHANGING VALUES.

The sixth Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, issued under the auspices of the Supreme Economic Council, is now a purely English edition, a French edition being published separately. It includes figures received up to December 10, last.

Coal output in Great Britain, France, and Germany is shown to be lower than in 1918 or 1919. Comprehensive figures of import and export trade of the chief countries are given, but as these are expressed in current values a warning is added that they do not form a reliable means of estimating the expansion of trade. British exports of domestic produce, for instance, amounted in November last, to \$87,110,000, as compared with \$43,219,000 in November, 1918, but it cannot be stated to what extent these figures represent the actual increase. Shipbuilding output in Britain is reaching the pre-war figures. For the quarter ended September 30 last the total tonnage of vessels launched was 416,045, and for the quarter ended June 30 was 527,691. These compare with 457,475 tons and 503,837 tons respectively for the same quarters in 1913.

During November the depreciation of European Allied currencies in comparison with United States dollars has been a marked feature. The comparative stability of the exchange in Stockholm has contrasted with the sharp appreciation of the Swiss franc, and German and Austrian currencies have reached continually lower levels. Among the South American exchanges the movement of the Rio rate during November attracts attention. From being at a discount in sterling the rate has passed to a premium, as has been the case with the Argentine and Uruguayan rates for a considerable time past.

As regards paper currency, it is shown that the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Italy, and Japan have continued the expansion of their note circulations. The amount of the expansion during last year has in the case of the United Kingdom and the United States been about 10 per cent., in France about 17½ per cent., in Italy somewhat over 20 per cent., and in Japan 28 per cent. As regards the European neutral countries the expansion has been about 14 per cent. in Spain, 10 per cent. in Denmark, under 5 per cent. in both Sweden and Norway, and there has been a small reduction in the Netherlands. The German paper circulation has increased by well over 25 per cent since January.

### FOREIGN TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

The value of foreign trade of Yokohama for the last eleven days of March amounted to \$5,188,106 yen, consisting of \$2,650,648 yen exports and \$2,537,458 yen imports, with a balance of 1,024,710 yen in favour of the former. The figure shows a gain of 6,078,105 yen in exports and 13,239,737 yen in imports compared with the same period of last year, the excess of exports over imports, however, recording a decrease of 7,161,632 yen against the similar figure of the same period of last year. The total value of the trade since the beginning of this year has reached 452,825,631 yen, or 239,350,065 yen exports and 213,475,576 yen imports, the excess of exports over imports being 25,874,479 yen. Again compared with the same period of last year the figure shows increases of 108,563,301 yen in exports and 68,182,347 yen in imports. The result of the foreign trade of the port for the corresponding period of last year was in favour of imports which exceeded exports to the extent of 17,500,410 yen, whereas quite the reverse was the case this year as already stated. Notable among the exports are silk, to the amount of over 12,410,000 yen, followed by habutaye, other silk fabrics, including "chirimen," waste yarns, cotton textile fabrics, cotton yarns, toys, refined sugar, floss silk, and hosiery goods, the amount of each exported being over 300,000 yen. On the import side, prominent figures are shown by raw and ginned cotton, iron plates, oil cake, machinery, sugar, iron bars and rods, wire ropes, beans, petroleum oil, wool, ramie, and woollen textile fabrics, cotton, leading with over 6,300,000 yen.

## NOTICES.

### DAIRY FARM NEWS.

#### COLD STORAGE

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets &c., in our cold stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months.

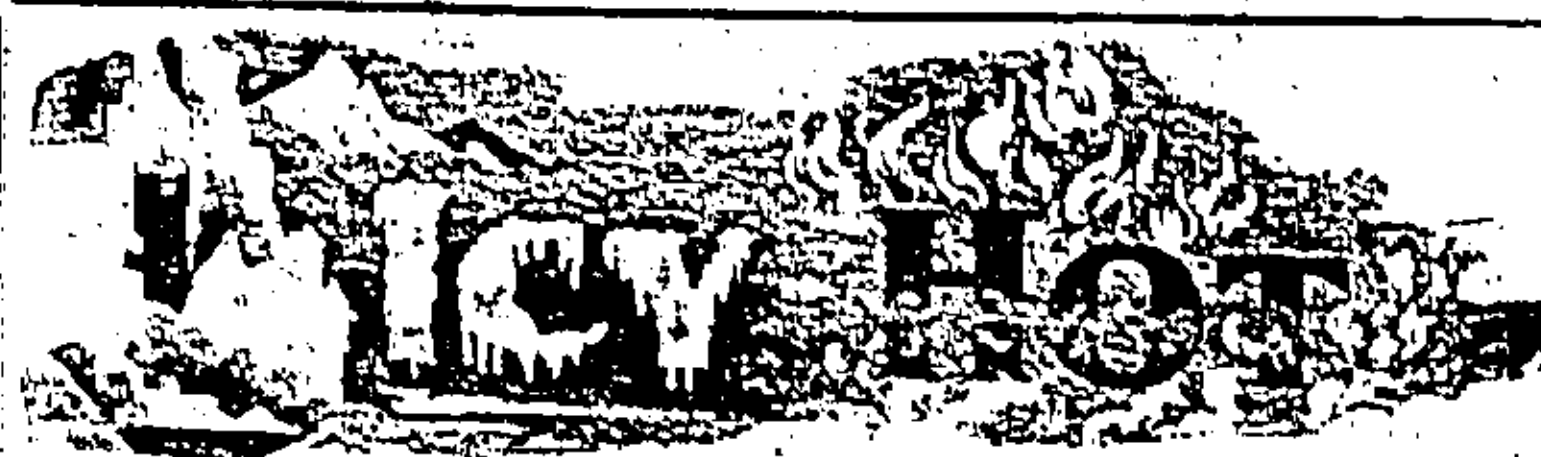
For full particulars apply to the Secretary.

#### EDAM CHEESE

DIRECT FROM HOLLAND

80 cents per lb.

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd.



### VACUUM FLASKS. VACUUM JARS.

Outdoors and indoors ICY-HOT Products are necessities. Everyone has constant need of them when autoing, on all outings, and in the home. Keep hot or cold food and drinks hot 24 hours without fire, cold 8 days without ice.



#### VACUUM FLASKS.

Case enamelled in imitation of leather, supplied in either green or black. Nickel-plated shoulder and drinking cup.

Pint size - \$3.50

Quart size - \$5.75



All nickel-plated brass case with corrugations to prevent slipping from the hand.

Pint Corrugated - \$5.75

Quart Corrugated - \$7.50



#### Enamelled ICY-HOT Jar.

Keep solid foods hot or ice frozen. Can be used also for liquids. Wide mouth to permit easy insertion of spoon.

Case black enamelled; shoulder and cup nickel-plated.

Pint - \$6.50

Quart - \$7.50



#### SINGLE CASES.

Made of the best genuine leather, lined, beautifully sewed, strong and well made throughout. Rich and elegant in appearance and very durable.

Pint - \$6.50

Quart - \$7.50

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EXTRA HANDLES

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**

20, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

### The QUEEN of PUMPS

#### The PUMP for QUEENS.



STYLE-COMFORT-QUALITY.

**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

**Big**

The elder brother of  
the WESTLOX family  
who ALARM the world.

**Ben**



# THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Extra Service to the China Mail.)

### A FRENCH EXPLANATION.

PARIS, April 13.

In the Chamber, M. Millerand in a statement on the Franco-British situation quoted articles 42 and 44 of the Treaty and said the Allies attached great importance thereto for the security of France. He recalled the fact that Germany through her military circles was responsible for the coup d'état. He requested derogation of the Peace Treaty despite that Germany had not executed any of the essentials of the Treaty; therefore he telegraphed to London on March 19 giving the opinion that the Allies would commit a grave, and perhaps irreparable mistake in not forearming themselves against the very evident dangers and firmly opposing the entry of the Germans into Ruhr, as the Government's view was that the possession of certain guarantees that the Treaty would not be violated was necessary. M. Millerand eloquently tributed the Belgian action as increasing the affection and admiration of France. He dismissed the question of an Anglo-French misunderstanding in a few phrases, declaring that after the loyal exchange of views the Cabinets in London and Paris both agreed that if there was a divergence of opinion respecting the best means of assuring execution of the treaty, both should recognise more than ever the necessity for maintaining their intimate and cordial agreement for the settlement of the grave questions still confronting them in Germany and throughout the world.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the whole action taken with regard to hunger-striking was based on a decision regarding ameliorative treatment. He denied there was any change in the Government's attitude. The same course was followed as in the case of O'Brien. The Government would be only too glad to change the Irish policy if conditions changed, but it must take every precaution to protect life.

### THE MINERS' LOT.

LONDON, April 15.

The result of the miners' ballot, mentioned on March 29 was: acceptance of the Government's terms 442,704; for a strike 377,569.

### IMMEDIATE LANDLORD LAW.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the hearing was concluded in the case in which the landlord of No. 43 Lower Lascar Row, was charged with permitting the first floor of the house to be used as a brothel.

Mr. Davidson, for the defence, submitted at the previous hearing that the defendant was not the "immediate" landlord of the house, and was therefore not responsible. The Magistrate remanded the case in order to consider that point.

Mr. King, A.S.P., appeared for the prosecution this morning, and called Mr. Choy Hing, a clerk employed at the S.C.A.'s office to give evidence. Replying to Mr. King, this witness said he was in charge of the Householders' Register. Asked to look for No. 48 Lower Lascar Row in the register, and to inform the Court who was registered as the landlord of the house, the witness said Wong Pun (the defendant) was the registered landlord of the whole house. He was registered on the 16th of March, 1911. The last tenant of the first floor of the house, registered, was To Tai, he was registered on the 21st of Sept., 1917. Replying to further questions, the witness said it was the custom to register, in every case, the landlord of a house, and the principal tenant of every floor of the house. It was the witness' duty to receive notices from the Police, and order a district watchman to serve them on the landlord of houses, against a tenant of which, a charge was made under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance. It was the custom always to serve such notices on the registered landlord, and not the registered principal tenant.

Mr. King said he had another witness to call, but before doing so, he would like to address his Worship on the point of landlord and immediate landlord. He understood Mr. Davidson was going to argue that the principal tenant of the house was the immediate landlord. According to practice in the S.C.A.'s office, notices had always been served on the registered landlord, who were presumed to be responsible for what goes on in the house owned by him. In every case, such notices, when served, were accepted by the landlords. Mr. King then referred his Worship to section 12A, and section 14, of the ordinance under which the case was brought, and submitted that under the definition in section 14, the landlord of the house was responsible.

His Worship said he had considered the point carefully, and there was no doubt in his mind that the immediate landlord was the person who received the rent from the

### MOTOR ACCIDENT.

As the result of a motor car accident in Jubilee Road about midnight Captain S. H. McGrath, A.D.C. to the Governor, is now an inmate of the Government Civil Hospital suffering from concussion, though his condition is not serious.

It is understood that Captain McGrath was returning from Repulse Bay in a motor car driven by a friend, a naval cadet from the s.s. Khiva, when an attempt to avoid something on the road resulted in a collision with a telegraph pole which brought the car to an abrupt standstill. The driver was not hurt but Captain McGrath, who was badly shaken, received a cut over the right eye from something in the car.

A Chinese youth, a "boy" employed by Mr. Sinclair of No. 72 The Peak, was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, with defrauding the Dairy Farm. Evidence for the prosecution was that the defendant went to the Dairy Farm, and producing a pass book, he obtained a pound of butter valued at \$1.20. A few days later he called again, and producing the same book, which was believed to have been stolen, he attempted to get another pound of butter. He tried his trick once too often, and he was discovered, and arrested.—\$10 fine, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

A Chinese who was in March this year banished from the Colony for a period of ten years, returned almost immediately and got back into his evil ways. He was yesterday seen by a constable attempting to pick the pocket of a ten-year-old boy in Queen's Road Central and arrested. On arrival at the Station, the defendant's record was looked up, and he was found to be a returned banishee. Charged with the latter offence before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy this morning, he was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

person convicted, which is the principal tenant.

Mr. King said that in view of his Worship's finding, he would not offer further evidence.

The case was dismissed.

### COMPLETE PASSENGER LIST.

#### HONGKONG PASSENGERS ON S.S. KHIVA.

A complete list of passengers leaving the Colony for Home on the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer "Khiva" has been furnished by Messrs. Mackinnon & Mackenzie, Managing Agents, and is published as follows:—Mr. W. Hardwick and three children, Mr. A. M. Stark, Mrs. Dowbiggin and three children, Miss Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman and three children, Mr. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Diss and three children, Mrs. Fletcher and son, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Miss D. Filkin, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Knight, Mrs. Rodzianko, Col. Rodzianko, Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Kennett, Sergt. J. Townsend, Mr. W. Knight, Mrs. Searle and two children, Mr. D. Barren, Sergt. Ingham, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and two children, Insp. and Mrs. Angus and four children, Mrs. Marks and two sons, Insp. and Mrs. Brazil and child, Capt. S. P. Hyam, Capt. H. P. Pattison, Capt. W. A. Grinsdall, Major E. Steveni, Major P. Sturdee, Mrs. Ingham, Rev. and Mrs. Paton and three children, Mr. S. H. Dutton, Mr. E. W. Adams, Mr. A. C. Sim, Mrs. R. J. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hammod, Mr. Reiss, Mrs. W. Sinclair, Mr. W. C. Glen, Mr. J. A. Russel, Mr. J. Lepage, Mr. A. J. MacGeorge, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hall.

### WEATHER REPORT.

April 17d 12h 22m.—No return from Japan.

Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, Formosa, and the east coast of China; it has decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere.

The anticyclone has moved eastward to south Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch, (total since January 1st, 6.99 inches, against an average of 8.85 inches).

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 18th.

1.—Hongkong to Cap. Rock, E. and N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, N. winds, moderate to fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 17, 1920.

### HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 4 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

April 18 to 24, 1920.

Day	Month	Time	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
			Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Sun.	18		h m	feet	h m	feet
Mon.	19		h m	feet	h m	feet
Tues.	20		h m	feet	h m	feet
Wed.	21		h m	feet	h m	feet
Thurs.	22		h m	feet	h m	feet
Fri.	23		h m	feet	h m	feet
Sat.	24		h m	feet	h m	feet

### HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 3 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.93	29.81
Temperature	78	71	72
Humidity	10	93	87
Direction of Wind	2	8	3
Force	2	8	3
Weather	00	000	001
Rain	00	000	001

Highest open air temperature on the 16th-81.  
Lowest open air temperature on the 17th-70.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 17, 1920.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## OUR UNIVERSITY.

## RECOGNIZED BY OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a Decree passed at a congregation of the University of Oxford held on March 2, 1920, at Oxford:

"That the University of Hongkong be admitted to the privileges of Stat. Tit. H Sec. VIII on Colonial and Indian Universities, so far as it relates to the status and privileges of colonial junior students."

The effect of this privilege, which is now being granted to the University of Hongkong, is that any graduate from this University may now enter the University of Oxford without passing Responsions or any other entrance examinations; and, moreover, may proceed to the Degree of B.A., Oxford, by a period of study and residence of two years at Oxford instead of three years.

I further beg to enclose a copy of a report issued by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge on the affiliation of the University of Hongkong. The effect of this affiliation is that any graduate of the University of Hongkong who has passed either in Latin or Classical Chinese at any of the examinations held at the Hongkong University may enter the University of Cambridge without taking any of the parts of the previous examinations or any other entrance examinations and may proceed to his Degree at Cambridge after a period of study and residence of two years instead of three.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,  
Registrar.

April 9, 1920.

## REPORTS.

Report of the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge on the Affiliation of the University of Hongkong.

March 1, 1920.

The Council of the Senate beg leave to Report to the Senate as follows:

They have received from the Registrar of the University of Hongkong a request for the Affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have considered the regulations of the University of Hongkong, and they are of opinion that the application should be granted subject to the conditions set forth below:

The Council accordingly recommend

I. That the University of Hongkong be adopted as an Institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

II. That any Graduate of the University of Hongkong who has, in accordance with the regulations of that University, satisfied the Examiners either in Latin or in Classical Chinese in any one of the Examinations required for his Degree be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of Affiliation.

P. GILES, Vice-Chancellor.  
W. L. MOLLISON,  
H. D. ANDERSON,  
T. C. FITZPATRICK,  
JOSEPH LARMOR,  
W. R. SORLEY,  
A. C. SEWARD,  
T. B. WOOD,  
R. ST. JOHN PARRY,  
WALTER DURNFORD,  
J. N. KEYNES,  
J. R. TANNER,  
H. D. HAZELTINE,  
J. H. GRAY,  
H. MCLEOD INNES,  
H. J. EDWARDS.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—The Corps having now been formed, meetings will be held at Headquarters on the undermentioned dates for the purpose of electing Officers and N.C.Os.

List of enrolments in the various Companies are posted at Headquarters, and a copy has been sent to individual members of each Company. Any member who has not received his copy can obtain one on application to Headquarters.

The following procedure will be adopted, nomination forms can be obtained at Headquarters:—

The election of Officers and N.C.Os. will be as follows:

Candidates must be nominated by one member and seconded by another member of the unit in which the vacancy exists and sent to the Adjutant on or before Monday, the 3rd May. The names of candidates will remain posted on the Notice Board at Headquarters for seven days after which if more than one candidate for a vacancy has been nominated, a meeting of the unit will be held when the candidates will be balloted for at such meeting.

G. T. F. RAPSON, Major.

Adjutant.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps,  
Hongkong, April 17, 1920.

## COMPANY MEETING

## GANDE PRICE &amp; CO. LTD.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting of Messrs. Gande Price & Co. Ltd. was held at the Company's Office, 6, Queen's Road Central, this morning. Mr. S. C. Pank presided and there were present Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. C. Lyson, (Directors), Mr. C. Bond, Secretary, Messrs. J. J. Blake, D. Rumjahn, Chow Tung Sang, Chu Woon Man, Yaumacht. The Chairman: Gentlemen, as it is now past the time for which this meeting has been called, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The notice having been read the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—The Report and Accounts for the year ending 1919 having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

The nett profit for the year under review amounts to \$32,040.57, and although this is a large decrease on the previous year, I am confident you will agree with me that we have had under adverse circumstances a very satisfactory year. The decrease in the profits is not due to decreased sales, but to a much lower percentage of profits earned. Owing to the very large stock which we carried at the end of 1918, advantage could not be taken of the rapid upward tendency of exchange. At the same time we could not make market rates, and must abide by the prevailing prices, as we could not hold our stocks and lose touch with the market. The balance of \$5,719.98, brought forward from credit of Profit and Loss Account for 1918 makes a total credit of \$37,760.55 which your Directors recommend should be appropriated as shown in the report now in your possession. After paying a dividend of \$1 per share, which will absorb \$18,105, they deem it advisable to further strengthen the Stock Reserve Account by transferring the sum of \$15,000, thus bringing up the total to \$35,000. This sum together with the General Reserve of \$20,000 makes a total of \$55,000 which we hope will enable us to meet any future competition and also place us in position to face any emergency. The balance of \$4,655.55 has been carried forward to this year's account, and I sincerely trust that with this reserve at our disposal, we shall be in a position to meet competition and advance our sales during the current year. Gentlemen, in conclusion, I beg to move a vote of thanks to the management for the able manner in which they have looked after our interests in the past, and I trust, with their co-operation, we shall have, if not better, as good results to place before you at our next Annual Meeting. With these few remarks, I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts.

Mr. J. J. Blake: I have much pleasure in seconding that. There is only one thing, Mr. Chairman, in the accounts. I don't see that there has been any bonus given to the staff which I think should be placed in the accounts and I would suggest at this meeting that the same bonus be given to the staff as was given last year. I understand Mr. Chairman, that you are sitting in the office and are really the director of the firm; you run the firm ably and well, but still at the same time you must understand that you have a staff that is working for the interests of the shareholders and directors and I think it is only fair to the staff to get a bonus for the work they have done. You take into account that you have got in the Chartered Bank the large amount of \$37,000 odd balance and out of that I do not suppose it would cost more than \$4,000 to give to the staff a little bonus and I propose now at this meeting that the staff get the same bonus as what they got last year.

The Chairman: The question of bonus has been under careful consideration of the Board of Directors. After mature consideration it was decided to give the staff one month's extra pay as bonus. We quite appreciate their good service and in view of the small balance that we have compared with the previous year we thought it wise and sufficient to pay the staff one month's extra pay as their bonus. You see the rate of exchange at the time that we bought the stock was about two shillings per dollar and now the rate has gone up to 5s; we must provide a substantial reserve for depreciation in our stock. As directors we have the interests of the staff and the Company at heart.

Mr. Blake: Well, Mr. Chairman, that is quite all right. I quite agree with all you have said. At the same time you have a good staff in Gande Price and why lose their services by not giving them the same dividend as last year? You understand you have a strike on in Hongkong and I am positive that if anything is taken away from your staff you are going to lose some money from the result. I would make a proposition, and I am thoroughly conversant with it, that by giving the staff the same bonus as last year you are going to make further profits in the forthcoming year.

The Chairman: You have to give due notice if you are going to make a motion like this.

Mr. Blake: To the Directors?

The Chairman: Yes, to the Secretary.

## PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF MINERS BY ADMIRAL LINE.

## LINERS BY ADMIRAL LINE.

According to Mr. A. F. Haines, vice-president of the Pacific Steamship Company, the rumoured allotment of six of the new passenger shipping board steamers, to the Admiral Line is now considered as a very likely happening. Mr. Haines is in close touch with the officials in Washington, on account of his being the author of a plan for the sale of the present shipping board vessels to private companies in such a way as to allow for instalment payments to the Government.

Mr. Haines stated, very recently, "I believe that the new vessels, twenty-six of which are to be built, will not be ready before June 1." I have inspected some of these vessels and find they are splendid craft, well adapted to the purposes of this trade.

"If our company gets six vessels, it is proposed to place four of them on the Seattle to Philippines, via Japan route, with a sailing every seventeen days, and two on the route of Vladivostok direct, thence to Shanghai, Dairen, and Chientao, returning the same way. This would give us a sailing every thirty days."

"We have four trans-continental railway lines serving Puget Sound, while San Francisco has only two, as I pointed out to Mr. J. B. Payne, the former Chairman of the Shipping Board. Our four lines are now serving Japanese ships, and through Canadian ports, British ships in the Oriental trade, for we have no American vessels in the passenger business out of Puget Sound. Americans leaving Seattle must take passage on foreign ships notwithstanding the fact that, for the last four years, Seattle's foreign commerce has been practically twice that of San Francisco."

Mr. Blake: Then I will give you notice that I will make a proposition to the Directors of Gande Price that the staff gets the same bonus as last year.

The Chairman: Your proposal will be laid before the Board of Directors later on. To-day we propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Blake: I have seconded that.

The Chairman: I will put it to the meeting. It has been proposed by myself, and seconded by Mr. Blake, that the report and statement of accounts be adopted. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of Mr. Lau Pak was Director.

Mr. Bond: I have much pleasure in proposing that the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak be re-elected as Director.

Mr. Blake: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman: It has been proposed by Mr. Bond, seconded by Mr. Blake, that Mr. Lau Chu Pak be re-elected Director. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next item is the confirmation of Mr. Lyson as Director.

Mr. Blake: I have much pleasure in proposing that the confirmation of Mr. Lyson as Director be made.

The Chairman: Gentlemen,—On the demise of our late Chairman, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. C. H. Lyson, his executor, was invited to join the Board of Directors. This nomination requires confirmation, but before putting it to the meeting, I wish to state that it is with deepest regret we have to record the death of our Mr. Chan Kai-ming. I am confident I am expressing your sentiments when I state we deeply deplore the loss of so valuable a head of the Company. Gentlemen, I will now ask you to confirm the appointment of Mr. C. H. Lyson as a member of the Board.

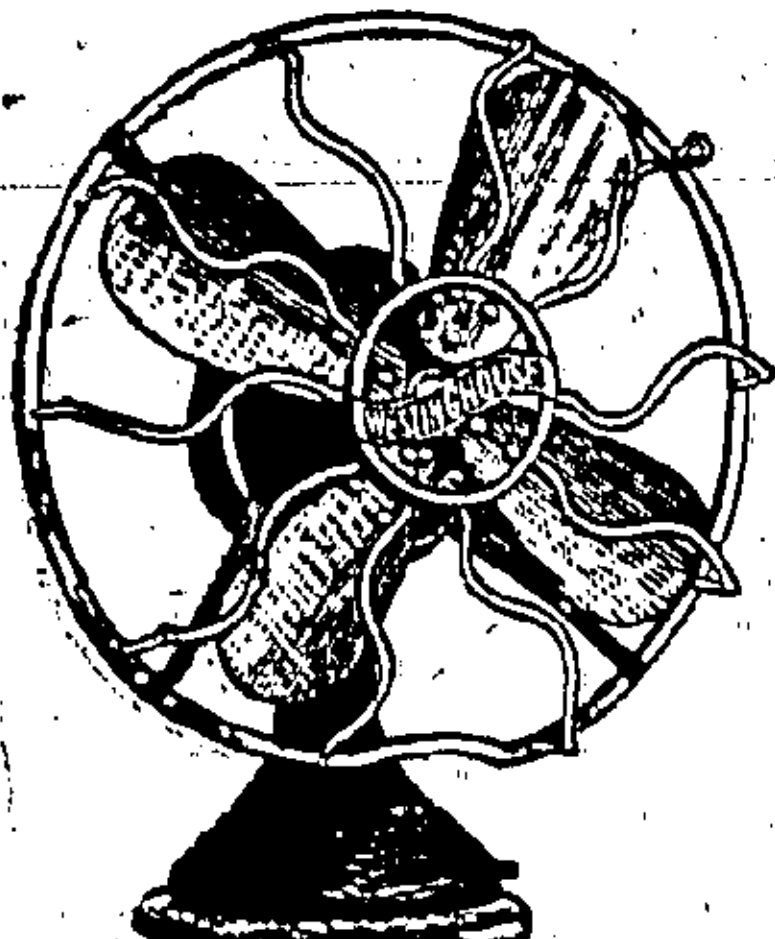
It has been proposed by Mr. Blake and seconded by myself that the appointment of Mr. Lyson to the Board of Directors be confirmed. Those in favour kindly signify. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of auditors. Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak: I beg to propose that Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthew be re-elected auditors at the same remuneration as last year.

Mr. Lyson, I have much pleasure in seconding.

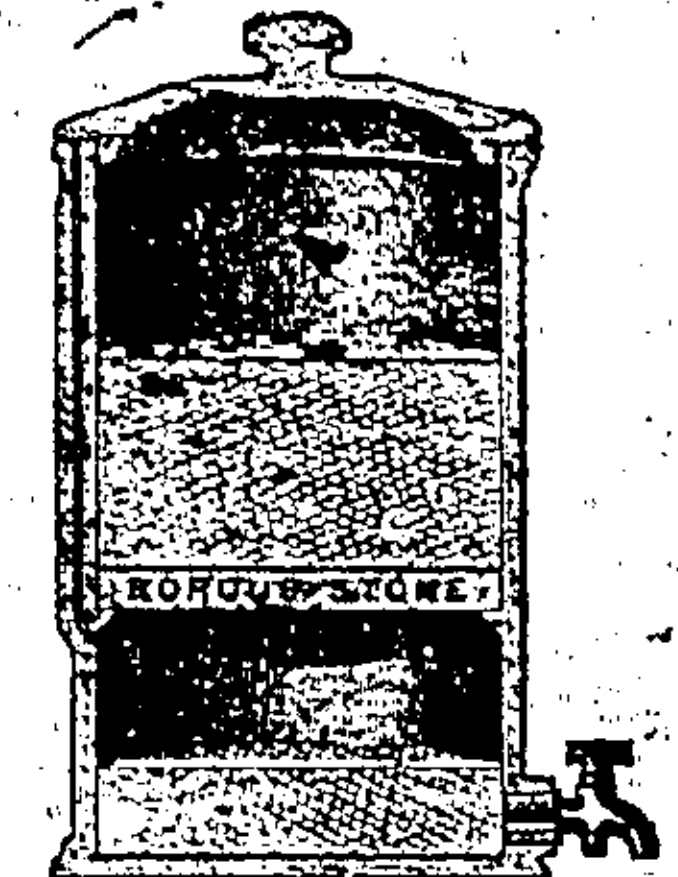
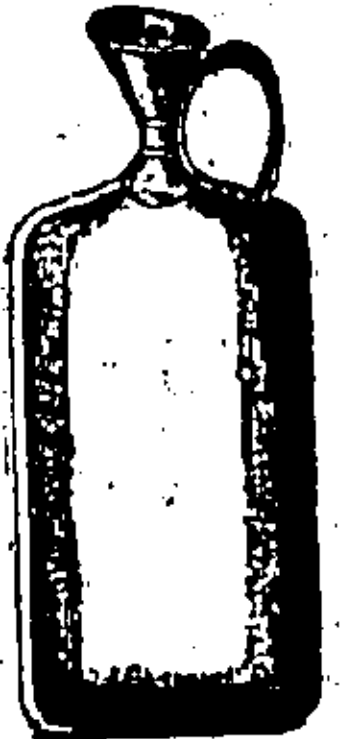
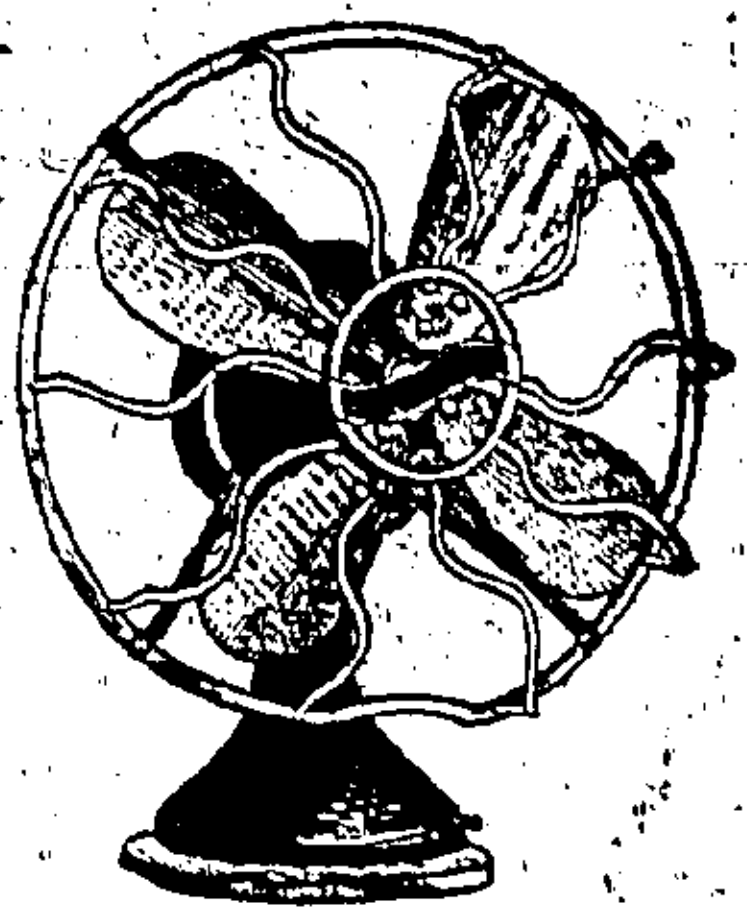
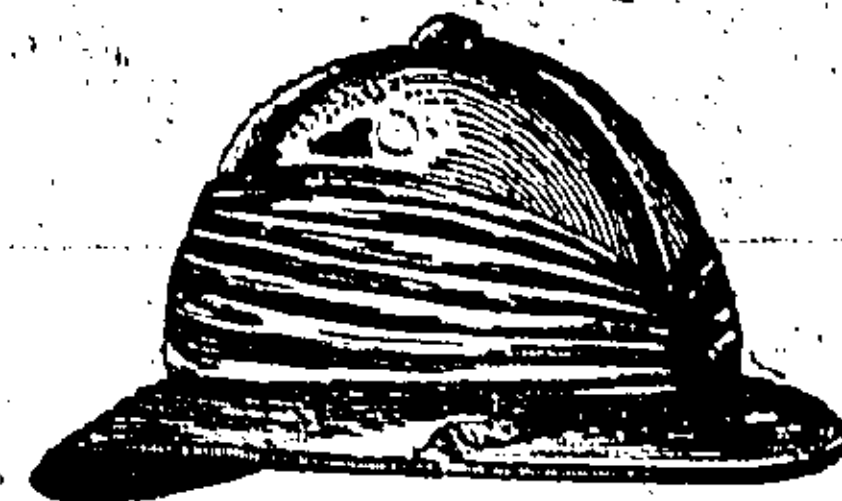
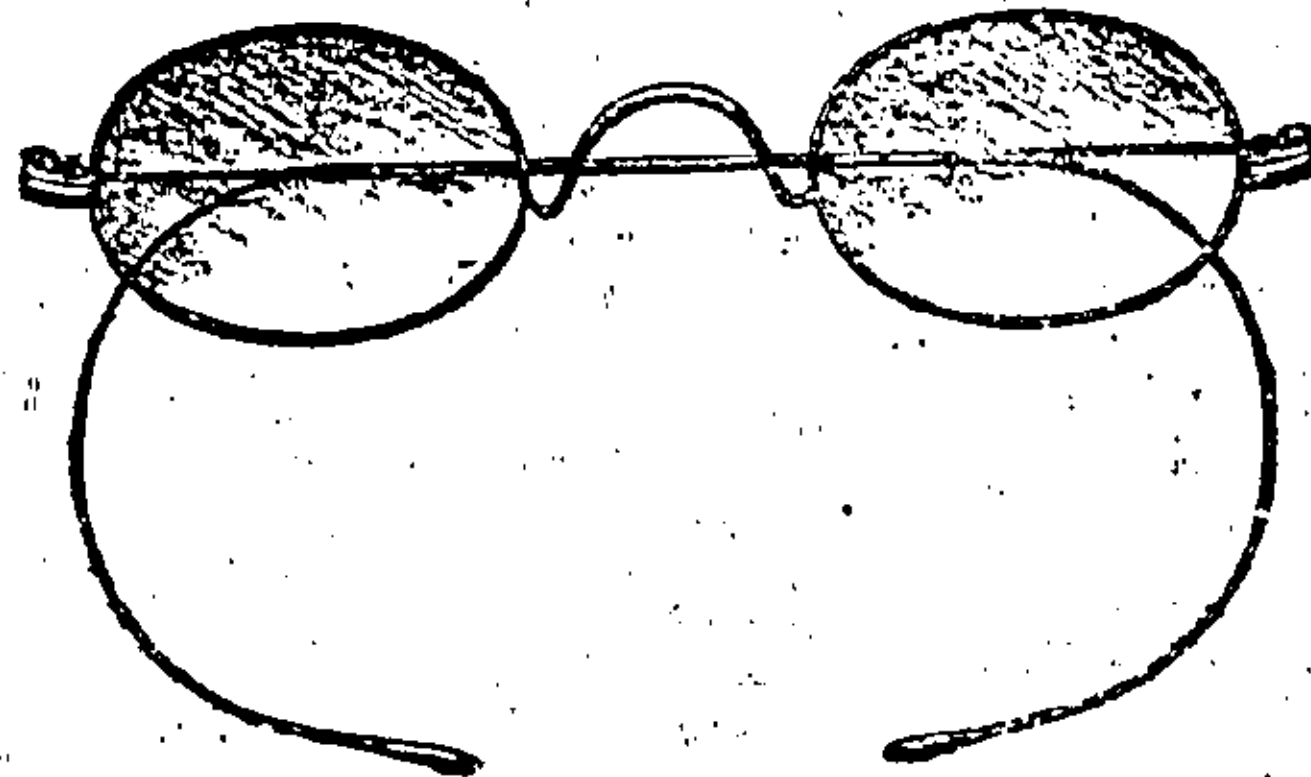
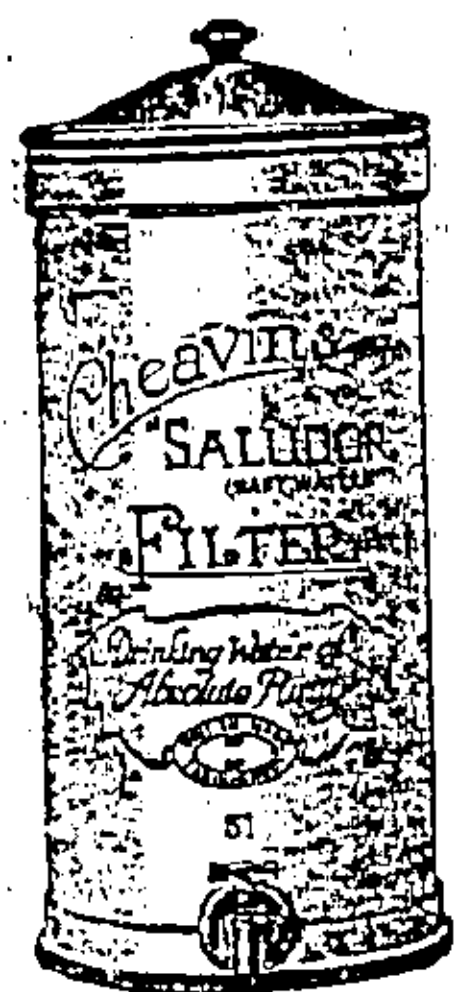
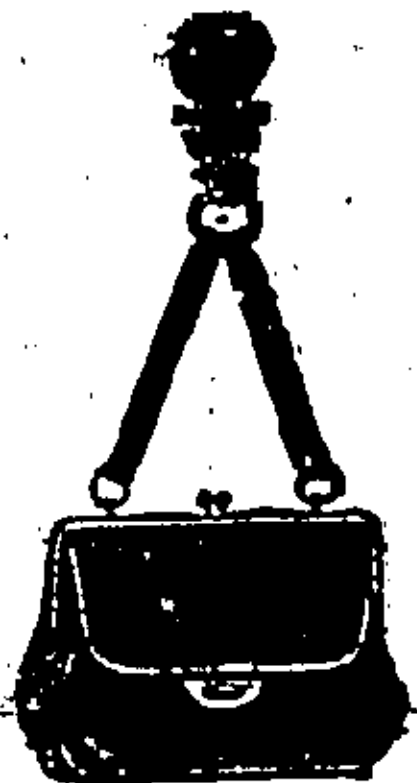
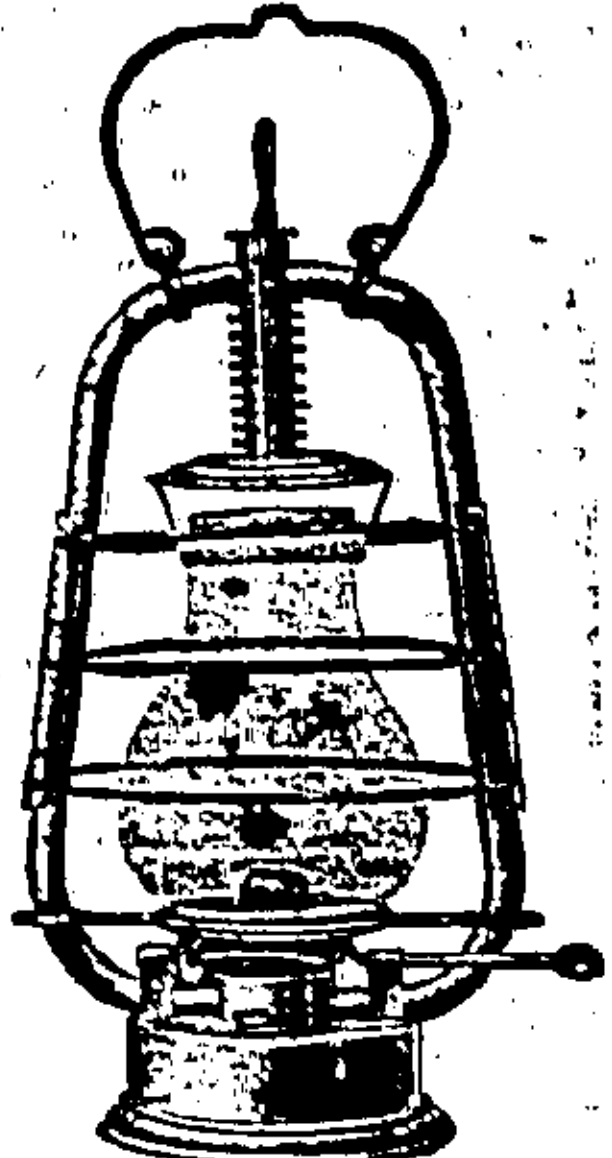
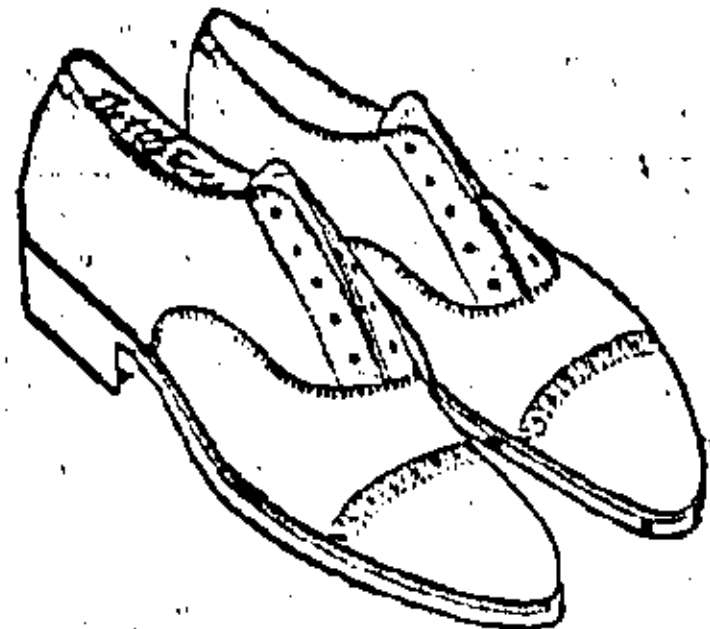
The Chairman: It has been proposed by Mr. Lau Chu Pak and seconded by Mr. Lyson that Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors at the same remuneration as last year. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously.

Gentlemen, that is all the business. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.





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**HAVE WE EVER BEEN RIGHTLY RULED?**

THE "STATIST" THROWS OVER THE PRESENT MISGOVERNING CLASS AND SUGGESTS THAT THE TRADE UNIONISTS ARE BETTER QUALIFIED FOR THE TASK.

"The existing parties which heretofore have governed the country are utterly unqualified and ought to be dismissed once and for ever from the task of governing."

**HAVE WE EVER BEEN RIGHTLY RULED?**

The question is raised by a notable article in the *Statist*—the great financial review which is said to be Bible, Koran and week-end reading and stimulus for those who have and make money.

The *Statist* begins by rebuking the little Caesar at the War Office—who ought, by the way, to go and see "Julius Caesar" at the St. James' Theatre and think over it.

**VERY IMPERTINENT.**

"Mr. Churchill has again repeated the statement that the trade unionists are not qualified to govern the British Empire. The opinion is characteristic of the gentleman who makes it, and marks him out as not merely extremely presumptuous, but also impertinent in an exceptional degree."

"By what rule does Mr. Churchill, or, indeed, anybody else, judge whether any class in the United Kingdom is, or is not, fitted to govern the British Empire? We know of no rule that can lead to an even venturesome opinion. On the contrary, we know of an immense number of reasons which impress upon us that opinions of the kind are impertinent, worthless, and offensive."

"So far as we are able to judge, the competence of any particular individual, or any particular class, in the community to govern the British Empire depends, firstly, upon whether they are so placed that they have a fairly accurate knowledge of the conditions under which the great majority of the people live; and, having that advantage, have given attention to the manner in which the country is governed at present, and have contrasted that manner with the way in which, according to their own knowledge of human sufferings and human disadvantages, the country should be governed and see that the present system of government is bad."

**OUR ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT.**

"Now the British Government was from the time of William the Conqueror down to the Civil War

between the Parliament and Charles the First essentially an absolutist Government. The sovereigns of the House of Anjou were exceedingly able men, taking them altogether. But when one of them turned out to be inferior to his predecessors there were revolutions which passed the Crown from the then wearer to a relative who aspired to the highest authority.

"The Wars of the Roses practically killed off the whole House of Anjou, and a Welsh family succeeded, which in its turn was followed by a Scotch family. And that was finally followed by the acceptance of a German Royal Family, which still exists upon the Throne. The succession of a foreign Royal House without real support in the United Kingdom introduced a kind of government which it is not easy to characterize properly. Practically, the House of Commons has become the real governing body, for whoever has the support of the House of Commons is able to govern, not only the United Kingdom, but the whole British Empire."

"To all intents and purposes, therefore, the series of revolutions which have taken place since the conquest by William the Norman has converted the government of England into a curious system, which practically vests all power in the House of Commons; or, to put it somewhat more correctly, in a body of men who, for the time being happen to possess the confidence and support of the House of Commons. That being so, it is not impertinent, unfounded, and insolent for any single individual to tell us that any particular part of the population of the United Kingdom is not fitted to govern."

"We can judge of the fitness for government only from experience, and we have no experience as yet as to whether the trade unionists are, or are not, fitted to perform the function which has been discharged so badly hitherto by the Tory party and the Liberal party. As a matter of fact, it would be difficult to find anywhere clearer proof of unfitness than can be brought against both the Tories and the Liberals."

**NON-INCOME TAX PAYERS.**

"We have in this Journal often pointed out that, according to members of the Government itself, there are in this country less than 24 millions of people who pay income tax. New every person in possession of £130 a year, or £2 10s. per week, is bound to pay income tax. Therefore, we have it as an established fact that in the whole United Kingdom, with a population of over 45 millions of people, there are less than 24 millions who earn in any way so

much as £2 10s. per week. Is it possible to produce stronger evidence than is thus afforded of the unfitness of both Tories and Liberals, since in a population of nearly 50 millions there are less than 24 millions who earn in any way £2 10s. per week?

"The real fact is that, so far as it is possible to form an opinion based on the facts known by men who have given close attention to the government of the country for many years, the existing parties which heretofore have governed the country are utterly unqualified, and ought to be dismissed once and for ever from the task of governing; whereas everything tends to prove that the trade unionists are much better qualified than any other class at the present time to decide what the country most urgently needs."

"The trade unionists have little real wealth that they can fall back upon if a great disaster was to befall us. They live mainly by labour. And they have raised themselves from the lower classes of labour to a position in which they are able to fight such a battle as we have seen the other day in Paisley, and fight it with so much success that nobody has a definite opinion even to-day of the result of the fight."

**THE TRADE UNIONISTS.**

"The trade unionists are men who devote their whole lives to self-control, great judgment, and great knowledge. They have risen in the teeth of a hostile judiciary, hostile juries, and hostile Parliaments; and now they are actually fighting on equal terms both the great parties which so long have governed the country. Moreover, they live the lives of the poor. They have, it is true, raised themselves above the very poor. They are greatly superior to the unorganised poor. While they are winning to their support large numbers of classes who hitherto have looked down upon them. Thus, they have raised themselves to an extraordinary position of power, and they have done it in the teeth of the deadly opposition of the governing classes, the judges, the juries, and Administration."

"Even on this statement it seems clear that they are, of all portions of the people of the United Kingdom, the best fitted to govern. But there is more to be added. They live so nearly in the way of the very poor that they are able to understand the abominations which the very poor have to suffer. And, consequently, they are qualified to speak for the very poor, and to sketch out the remedies to raise them to a higher state. The trade unionists cannot improve the education of themselves without improving, at the same time, the education of the whole of the working classes."

**JUNK OWNERS ON STRIKE.**

The masters and crews of the junks plying between Canton and Pui Tai Shui village have been on strike since April 13, on account of Government having levied upon them a special tax.

As this strike has caused great inconvenience to the merchants of Pui Tai Shui village, the merchants have asked the owner of these junks to resume the sailing of their junks and they the merchants, will take steps to have the tax cancelled, or they will be responsible for the payment of the revenue.

Being thus assured by the merchants, the junks resume their business.—*Canton Times*.

Neither can they supply the country with wholesome houses without benefiting the whole population. And, finally, they cannot root out preventable disease without benefiting the whole community.

"If any reader desires to get a glimpse at the horrors which are being worked by our present system of government we would recommend him to read carefully the little volume written by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, entitled 'An Outline of the Practice of Preventive Medicine.' There is nothing sensational. On the contrary, there is much suppression of horrors. And yet, no man, we venture to say, can read the little book without rising with the conviction that the whole British nation is actually being led to destruction by the incapacity, the selfishness, and the ignorance of the two great parties which hitherto have held the government of the country."

"If we are ever to become a healthy people, a fairly well-informed people, and a just people, we must turn to the great majority of the population, and invite them to benefit themselves by rooting out preventable disease, and by blessing us with universal education and equal opportunities for all," concludes the *Statist*.

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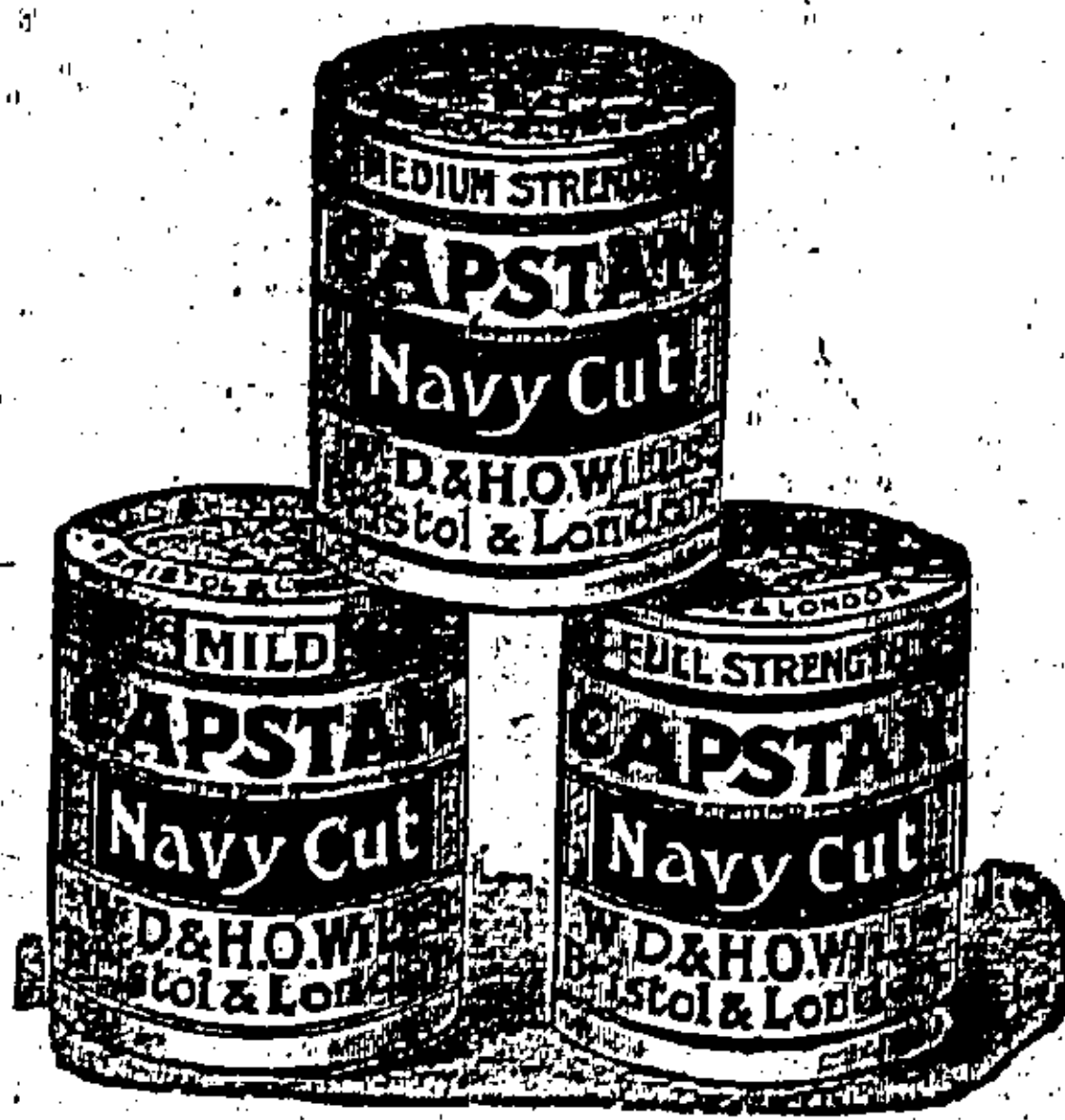
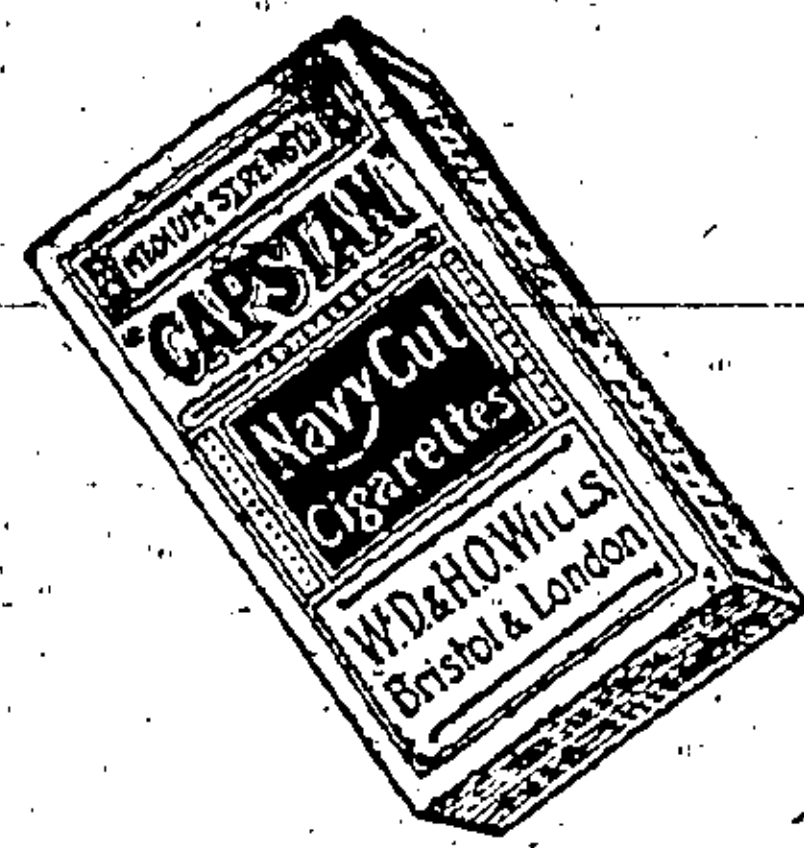
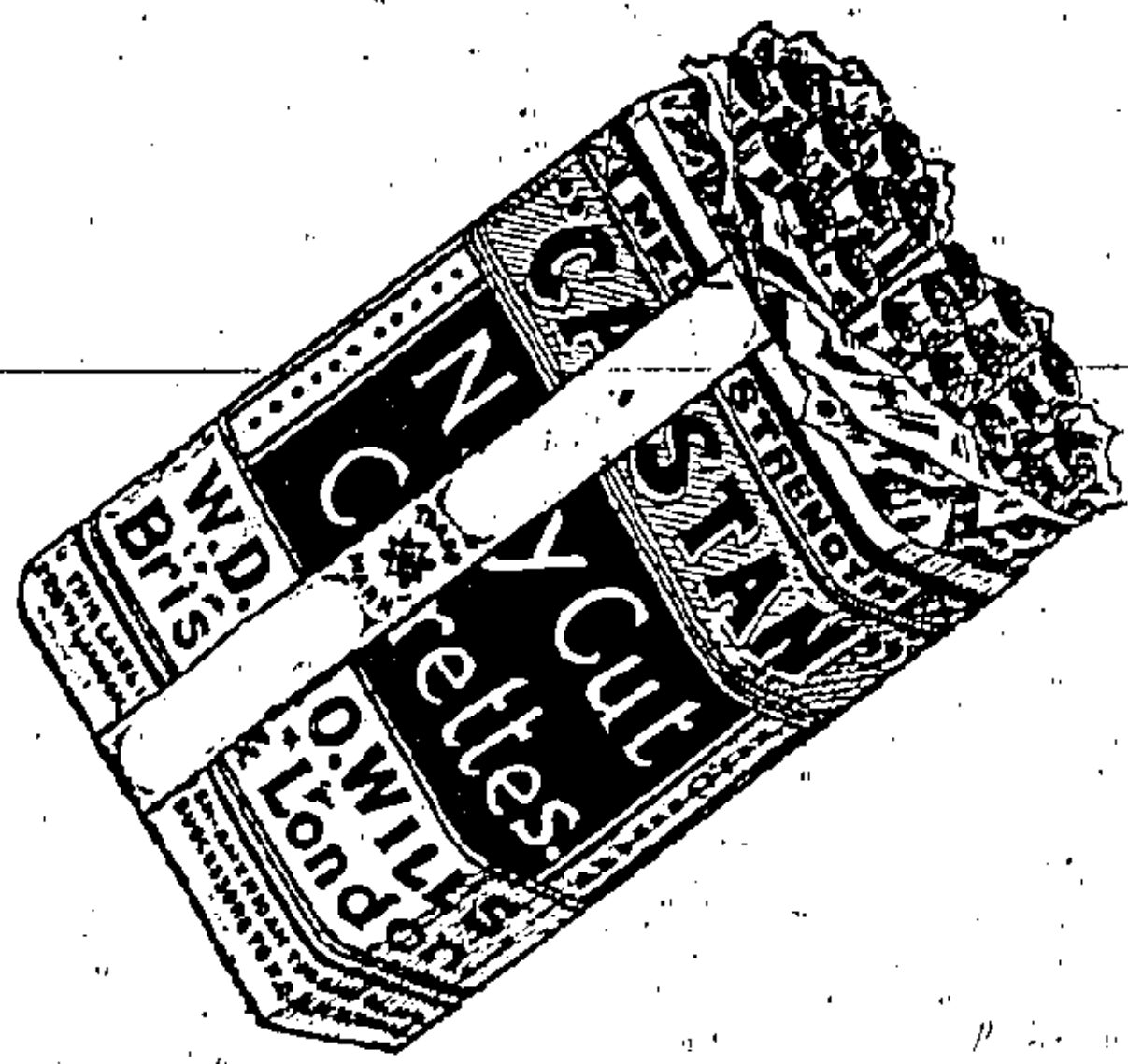
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